NEW REIGN OF TERROR IN RUSSIA—500 SLAIN

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Rain and colder to-night; Thursday, fair and colder; light south to westerly winds, increasing.

High water 1:58 a. m. and 2:17 p. m.

HEARST'S

BOSTON AMERICAN

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

NIGHT EDITION

VOL. 2—No. 223. 10 PAGES BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

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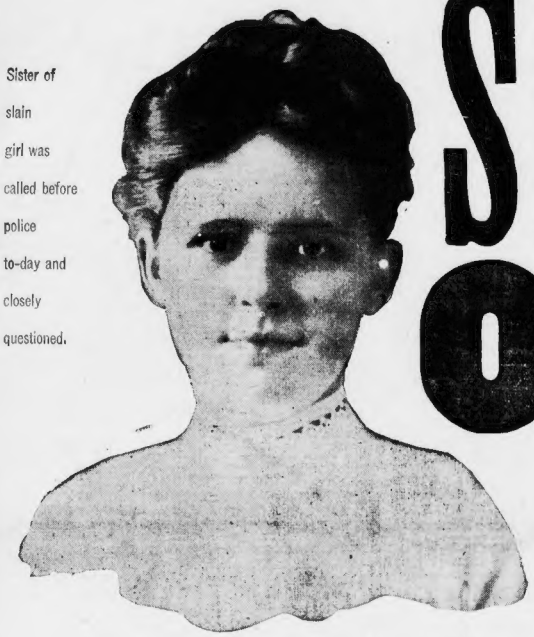
10 PAGES PRICE ONE CENT.

MORRIS NATHAN, SWEETHEART OF SUIT CASE VICTIM, HERE TO-DAY

SISTER OF SUSAN GEARY ON RACK

Sister of slain girl was called before police to-day and closely questioned.



EVELYN GEARY PHOTO BY CAMBRIDGE STUDIO FRED. LYNCH

SUSAN GEARY'S SISTER, QUESTIONED BY POLICE TO-DAY.

Police Closely Question Evelyn in Connection With the Mystery of Susan's Disappearance and Death—Mother's Alleged Letters Said to Be Important Feature of Case.

New and important information in connection with the death of Susan Agnes Geary, the pretty victim of the dress suit case crime, it is believed, was given to the police to-day by Miss Evelyn Geary, a sister of the dead girl, who had a conference at headquarters with Detective Dugan.

Shortly after the young woman reached the building Chief of Detectives Watts left in a cab, and it is believed that he went to meet Morris Nathan, the sweetheart of Susan Geary, who is on his way to this city from Pittsburg, where he was arrested. He is expected to arrive at the South Station at 3 o'clock.

Captain Hurley of the Cambridge police had a long interview to-day with Mrs. Catherine Geary, the mother of the dead girl, relative to six letters that it is alleged Mrs. Geary had written to Nathan since September 20, in which she referred to her daughter's "trouble" and spoke frequently of the "doctor."

All Russia Still Rent With Revolution,

500 DEAD IN SIGHT

Deadly Clashes at Kharkhoff and Odessa; Massacre of Jews Is Feared.

Radicals Ridicule Promises by Czar; Demand Fullest Freedom.

Special Cable to Boston American.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Berlin branch of the Russian revolutionary party has received information stating that 400 persons have been killed in street fighting at Kazkoff since the proclamation of the Czar's manifesto.

Special Cable to Boston American.

ODESSA, Nov. 1.—Since early morning mobs have raged through the streets and there have been many fatal conflicts between rowdies and students.

More than one hundred people have been killed and 500 wounded since daylight in the disorders.

The police have disbanded and the troops have been removed.

The orderly people of the city, panic-stricken, have locked themselves into their houses, hidden, or attempted to flee.

A huge crowd now collecting at the port threatens to march through the city and kill all the Jews, who fear a wholesale massacre.

The disbanded policemen, in disguise as workmen or students and believed to be acting under somebody's orders, are inciting the impending massacre, crying that the Jews should be killed because of the Czar's concessions to them.

WARSAW, Nov. 1.—Noon.—The employes of the Vienna railway tried to organize a meeting this morning, but were dispersed by soldiers. Later the soldiers fired several volleys into the crowd, killing and wounding many. Many innocent

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

5 MISSIONARIES SAID TO BE SLAIN IN CHINA

REPORT OF MURDERS IN LIAN CHOO, IN PROVINCE OF KWANG TUNG.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Hongkong, China, states that it is reported that five American missionaries have been murdered at Lian Choo. No details of the affair have been received.

Lian Choo is situated in the province of Kwang Tung, 240 miles southwest of Canton, and has a population of about 12,000.

FIND MAN DEAD; SEEK SLAYER

POETSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 1.—A rigid investigation is being made by the police into the death of John W. Orr, whose body was found on the banks of the Portsmouth River, near his home in Southampton, N. H., Sunday morning, and it is expected an arrest will be made at once. County Solicitor Kelly and Deputy Sheriffs Scott of Exeter and Adams of Portsmouth went to the scene of the alleged crime to-day.

That Orr was murdered is now the general belief. It was borne out by the autopsy. It is now learned that Orr and his wife did not live happily together, and that they frequently separated. The man's life was insured for $2,000 in favor of his wife, and she was the first to advance the theory of murder.

SUSPECT FOUL PLAY IN DEATH

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Investigation of a most searching character has been started in the case of Mrs. Margretta Todd, a wealthy and aged New York woman, who was found dead in Philadelphia last Friday night. Coroner Thomas Dugan of Philadelphia and Captain of Detectives Kerlin C. Bond are at work in that city on the theory that the woman came to her death through foul play.

George Gordon Hastings, a lawyer of No. 170 Broadway, Mrs. Frank Towsey's legal representative, stated that many suspicious circumstances in the case called for inquiry.

"I'll Tell All I Know," Declares Morris Nathan

I loved that girl so much—It cannot be that Ethel is dead. I will go back—I can't stay here—there's no use talking about staying here. I'll go back and tell all I know. It isn't much, but it may help to find the person who killed her. Oh, she can't be dead.

I am glad that my folks sent word to me by the BOSTON AMERICAN. Tell them that I will have courage if they will. I'll see them soon, anyway. Tell them that I am innocent.

—Statement by Morris Nathan in jail at Pittsburg to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter.

GIRL CHUM DOUBTS SUSAN WAS VICTIM

Mrs. Brown, mother of Mamie Brown, the girl who was Susan Geary's roommate, when she was playing with the "Trouba-dours" at Rocky Point last Summer, was seen by a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter to-day just after she left Mrs. Geary's home at No. 685 Main street, Cambridgeport. She said that she knew nothing about the dead girl's condition, and knew little about her daughter's knowledge of the girl's trouble, if indeed, Mamie knew of it.

"Mamie wanted me to come to Mrs. Geary's and make sure that her daughter was the victim of the dress suit case crime," said Mrs. Brown when asked about her daughter's connection with the mystery.

"Mamie can't believe that Susan Geary was the woman whose body was found in the suit case in the harbor. She knew Susan Geary about three weeks, when they were playing together at Rocky Point. They roomed together, and were chums. They were the only members of the company who went directly home after the show, and who did not drink.

"I am positive that Mamie did not go to a doctor with Susie, or send her to any doctor. Susie did not tell her troubles to anyone, at least not to Mamie, if she had any. She never confided in Mamie.

"To-day was my first meeting with Mrs. Geary. I have seen her daughter Susie, or Ethel, as we knew her, several times. She used to come over to our house and talk about their doings on the stage. I always knew her as Miss Durrell.

"She was going to visit us in August, but Mamie played at Rocky Point longer than she intended, and for that reason Susie did not make the visit to us. She was in the best of spirits the last time I saw her, and to all appearances was in normal health."

BOY KILLED IN HALLOWE'EN FUN

STOCKBRIDGE, Nov. 1.—Walter Webster, seventeen, is dead as the result of a bullet wound in the neck, and William Jones, a nineteen-year-old colored youth, is under arrest in connection with the case. Jones has admitted to the police he fired the fatal shot, but claims he did not intend to do any harm.

The Shooting took place on Church street, and was the outcome of Hallowe'en pranks minutes.

HEAVY FOGS TIED UP HARBOR SHIPPING

The heavy fog which hung over the harbor tied up all the large shipping this morning and not until about 12 o'clock did the larger vessels begin to move around. The Red Star liner Menominee from Antwerp did not come up from quarantine where she had been since daylight until 12 o'clock.

Made No Admission.

Captain Hurley said after the interview that Mrs. Geary refused to admit that she had written the letters, nor would she acknowledge their authorship. When first seen by the police Mrs. Geary maintained that she had no intimation that her daughter was in any trouble. She also denied having written the letters, to reporters when the matter was first brought to her attention.

When Mrs. Geary was asked if she took any stock in the alleged statement of Lawyer Siskind that when he reached Boston he would produce Susan Geary alive, she exclaimed:

"Would to God that he could!"

Miss Evelyn Geary refused to tell what had passed between her and Detective Dugan. She was interviewed by a reporter of the BOSTON AMERICAN as she was leaving the building.

"Did your mother write those letters to Nathan?" she was asked.

"I do not know—I can't tell."

"Had your sister any other man in the company paying her attention than Nathan?"

"I don't think so, but I do not know."

"Do you believe that your sister is alive?"

Nathan Very Nervous.

"It does not look that way."

Nathan reached New York shortly after 8 o'clock to-day and left there for Boston on the Shore Line express at 10:03. To a representative of the BOSTON AMERICAN he said:

"I am wholly innocent of any complicity in the death of Miss Susan Geary, and I shall be able to show this at the proper time."

Nathan was almost ghastly in his pallor, heightened by the black clothing he wore. He was nervous and apparently suffering from the deepest anxiety. He confessed he lack of sleep during the last forty-eight hours.

The police of Pittsburg, where the "Shepherd King" company is located and where Nathan was arrested, declare that Nathan confessed that within the week beginning September 11, while the company was at Lowell, the young man came to Boston, saw Mrs. Geary, told her all about her daughter, and expressed the fear that she was in the hands of a physician.

The police of Pittsburg declare that they found six letters, alleged to have been written by Mrs. Geary since September 20, to Nathan, in which she frequently referred to her daughter's "trouble" and "the doctor."

To representatives of the BOSTON AMERICAN Mrs. Geary denied that she knew her daughter was in trouble and declared that she never wrote the letters such as the Pittsburg police say they found. According to the police, Nathan said that he went to look for the sweetheart at No. 178 Fremont street, and that he was told there that she was not there and had not been there.

In one of the letters, according to the police, Mrs. Geary told Nathan that he had better see Miss Mamie Brown of Brookline, as she was a great friend of her daughter and might know where she was. Miss Brown, who lives at No. 1,549 Beacon street, Brookline, declares that she knew nothing about the young woman's trouble, her disappearance, or where she was.

RETURNS VOLUNTARILY.

Nathan, on his way to this city in company with Detective Smith and the young man's lawyer, Henry Siskind, comes back voluntarily. Although in almost a state of collapse, Nathan insisted on making the trip.

It is not believed that all the facts obtainable from the members of "The Shepherd King" Company in Pittsburg have been secured, and Detective John W. Mc-Garr is still in that city for the purpose of getting from any additional clews that any of the former friends of Miss Geary may possess. He will interview some of the chorus girls to see if any of them knew of the intention of the dead girl to visit a physician, and the identity of the man or woman.

Nathan told the Pittsburg police, they say, that he overheard two of the chorus girls tell Miss Geary the name of a doctor. To get at the exact facts about this matter

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

READ THE $100 PRIZE STORY ON PAGE 9. YOU MAY WIN ONE OF THE PRIZES

400 SLAIN IN BLOODY CONFLICTS IN STREETS OF KHARKHOFF

100 FALL IN ODESSA FIGHT---JEWS IN PANIC FOR FEAR OF WHOLESALE MASSACRE

Radicals Maddened by Taste of Liberty Threaten to Precipitate Crisis That Will Result in Revolution.

Continued from First Page.

sightseers who had gathered on the side walks were run down by the horses.

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 1.—Finland's demands for freedom have been followed by a reign of terror. The town last night was in darkness, the police have gone on strike, and the troops declare that they will not fire on the people.

Citizens demand the cessation of Russian oppression, the resignations of the Governor and Senators and the formation of a national assembly, to which all classes will have the right of election.

Decisive shouts of "Too late" greeted the announcement from the governor's residence that word had been received for a return to constitutional government.

During a demonstration to-day the commander of a Cossack patrol lost his head and ordered his men to fire on the people engaged in the disturbance. Thirty-one persons were injured by the volley.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—9 a. m.—Last night was one long scene of turbulence, although no reports of bloodshed have yet been received. There was speech-making at almost every corner, the impromptu orators indulging in violent attacks upon the Czar and the whole government. The speakers demanded the abolition of all titles and class distinctions, and the establishment of a purely democratic regime with a constituent assembly and a citizen militia. The revolutionaries paraded the streets all night long.

The strike leaders have instructed their followers to abstain from working until a general amnesty is decreed. The radicals have issued a statement which says:

"The government is composed of cowards and we have no faith in their promises. We have already won a great victory and shall continue the struggle for universal suffrage and a constituent assembly. We are supported by 5,000,000 workers, the whole navy and a quarter of the army. Pay no attention to the government's promises. The Czar has proved unworthy of our respect."

REBELS GAIN STRENGTH.

The moderate liberals do not seem to know how to take the new situation. The unanimity which has existed among them is beginning to disappear and their ranks are being broken. Some of the members of the party are joining the revolutionaries, while others are supporting Count Witte.

An attempt was made to organize counter demonstrations in support of the Czar, by moderates, but they did not succeed. Processions headed by national flags were formed and started through the Nevski Prospect, the marchers singing "God Save the Czar." The revolutionaries, however, blocked the way of these processions, shouting insulting epithets at the men in line. A collision seemed inevitable, but just at the moment when it seemed that the clash must come the moderates broke ranks and fled in terror.

The whole city was filled throughout the night with a fearful din and sleep was impossible. The situation to-day undoubtedly is dangerous. All that is needed is a leader to infuse the mob into a mad, destructive horde bent on drenching the city with blood. The workingmen seem crazed with what they have already gained and apparently believe that if they can only expect a little more pressure the millenium will arrive.

Troops are on guard everywhere again to-day. The university was surrounded by soldiers and this led to a clash with the students. The latter attempted to hold a demonstration and the troops tried to prevent this. The clash which followed was accompanied by many casualties.

General Trepoff has issued another warning to the people, notifying them that as encounters between the people and the soldiers occurred yesterday, orders have been given to the troops to suppress all disturbances by the most vigorous means.

The situation is the most serious that it has been since the beginning of the strike. The Jews are panic-stricken through their fear of the police, because they believe that the soldiers will not protect them. Conservative citizens are urging the leaders of the workingmen to restrain their followers, fearing that if the mob ever gets beyond control the revolution will assume the bloody features of the French revolution and that liberty will only be secured after a long reign of terror.

ARCH TYRANT OUT.

Pobledonostoff, Russia's great reactionary statesman and Procurator of the Holy Synod, has resigned. He is the cold and merciless ascetic who brought about the excommunication of Tolstoi.

At the door of Pobledonostoff are laid a large percentage of the atrocities which have been practiced upon the Russian people. His position made him practically the head of the Greek church in Russia and as such he was one of the powers behind the throne. He wielded an influence upon two Czars stronger than that of any other man in Russia. He was considered by many to be the real ruler of Russia and he ruled with an iron hand. He was a fanatic in his devotion to his church and to his efforts to bring the whole Russian people into the one church are due many of the massacres of which that have shocked the whole civilized world.

TREPOFF ISSUES WARNING.

Early to-day, after a conference in which all the generals commanding troops in St. Petersburg participated, General Trepoff issued the following document, which is being placarded throughout the city:

"This day of Oct. 31 unfortunately did not pass off without violent encounters between the different factions of the population, as well as with the police and troops.

"Recognizing the responsibility imposed in me, I again request the population to maintain order, and give warning that all attempts to disturb order will be suppressed with the most prompt and categorical measures.

"TREPOFF."

FIGHTING IN MOSCOW.

Several collisions occurred between the mobs and the troops in Lodz to-day. Infantry fired on the mobs, killing two persons and wounding three. An hour later two persons were killed and eight wounded. At the same hour a collision took place in the suburb of Balitty, in which four persons were killed and eight wounded.

In Poltiadec troops fired on a procession of workmen here, killing eight and wounding twenty-four.

In Moscow the crowd formed a procession, in which there were about 5000 persons, and paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs, and proceeding toward the residence of Governor General Dubrovo with the purpose of demanding the liberation of political prisoners.

On the way they met a force of policemen escorting a body of prisoners whom the crowd wanted released. A conflict ensued, in which there were casualties on both sides, and two persons were killed and some injured.

JOSIAH QUINCY WEDS MISS HONEY IN NEW YORK TODAY

Ceremony Takes Place in Grace Church Chantry at 3 O'Clock.

Bride Is Prominent in Society in New York and Newport.

A happy sequel to a romance begun in Europe will occur this afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church, New York, where ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of this city will wed Miss Mary Honey of New York and Newport.

The wedding will take place at 3 o'clock. The ceremony will be followed by a reception to about 300 guests at the Metropolitan Club, New York abode of the bride's father, Colonel Samuel R. Honey of Newport.

This will be Mr. Quincy's second marriage. The news of his engagement, issued about three weeks ago, came as a surprise to his friends, who had not held him as a man planning a second marriage. But these friends are highly pleased at the new happiness that has come late in Mr. Quincy's life and they have sent many congratulations to him.

Miss Honey and Mr. Quincy met two years ago. Mr. Quincy and Colonel Honey were fellow members on the Democratic National Committee several years ago and the political acquaintance formed grew to intimate friendship. In the course of this friendship Mr. Quincy was presented to the daughter of Colonel Honey.

A little less than two years ago Mr. Quincy's first wife, formerly Miss Ellen Frances Krebs of Boston, died in Biarritz, France. Mr. Quincy has lived abroad much of the time since then. It happened that last Summer Colonel Honey and his daughter went abroad and Mr. Quincy joined their party.

The three traveled together and the formal acquaintance between Mr. Quincy and Miss Honey developed into tender affection.

JOSIAH QUINCY. Photo by Conn, Boston.

MISS HONEY. Photo by Dupont, New York.

EX-MAYOR OF BOSTON AND FIANCEE, WHOM HE WEDS TO-DAY.

On their return from abroad early in October the engagement was announced.

The bride-elect is a very attractive young woman about twenty-six years old. She has lived abroad much, is a brilliant conversationist, speaks several languages and is acquainted with the world of art and music, as well as the purely "society" one of Newport and New York.

While preparing for her wedding Miss Honey is staying at the home of Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold, No. 128 West Fifty-ninth street, New York.

NEW OPERATIC SINGERS HEARD IN 'LOHENGRIN'

Marked Improvement Over First Night Shown by Savage Company.

TO REPEAT "AIDA" TO-DAY

Three new faces were seen in the production of "Lohengrin" by the Henry W. Savage Grand Opera Company at the Tremont theatre last evening. They were William Wegener who sang Lohengrin, Miss Margaret Crawford who sang Ortrud and Arthur Deane, the Talramund. Miss Gertrude Rennyson sang Elsa.

There was a marked improvement in the production of "Lohengrin" over that of "Aida" on Monday evening. The chorus was better, the principals sang with more ardor, and the orchestra was more properly subordinated to the singers. Mr. Schenk conducted.

The plan of Mr. Savage to have the orchestra lowered into a pit where they are out of sight of the audience, is a great improvement in Wagnerian operas. The heavy brasses do not, thus, have the opportunity, too often utilized, of drowning out the singers. The wood instruments have far better effectiveness.

Miss Rennyson Improving.

Miss Rennyson is not yet a really satisfactory Elsa. Her work is too perfunctory and lacks spontaneity. Yet she has greatly improved over her work of two years ago. Her balcony scene developed genuine feeling, but in the scene with Lohengrin there were a number of opportunities lost.

The Lohengrin of Mr. Wegener, so far as the physical being is concerned, is perfect. He is a manly, knightly figure, an ideal Lohengrin. But his work is uneven. In his love duet, and again when expressing his woe after Elsa's fatal question, however, he fulfilled all expectations and won applause from a very cold audience.

Miss Crawford's voice is clear and of excellent volume, but lacking in quality. Telramund is made very melodramatic by Mr. Deane, but acceptably so. He is such a little fellow that one wonders at his bravery in fighting the giant Lohengrin, but he does it well.

Chorus Work Good.

The big male choruses really sang to greater effect than ever, the ensemble work being perfect. Every seat in the theatre was filled and hundreds stood at the rear.

"Aida" is to be repeated this afternoon, with Verdi's "Rigoletto," which is to be given in English for the first time in Boston to-night. Miss Florence Easton, the coloratura soprano, another new prima donna with the Savage forces, will sing the role of Gilda. The cast will also include Alice Newmans as Maddalena, Mr. Sheehan as the Duke and Mr. Goff in the title role.

MISS ALICE'S PARTY CENSURE ROCKHILL

Friends of Minister to China Fear Stories May Result in His Recall.

REPORTS OF DISCOURTESY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—According to unofficial reports reaching Washington from the Philippines, United States Minister Rockhill, at Pekin, made himself decidedly unpopular with the party that accompanied Miss Roosevelt to the Chinese capital. It is stated that members of the party interviewed in Manila after their return were practically unanimous in their censure of the minister. As a result, Mr. Rockhill's friends here are not a little perturbed, being fearful that if the stories are true they may result in his recall.

Among the things that the party objected to was the fact that out of 42 persons selected for presentation at court, 11 were from the minister's own household. It is charged also that the minister, in making up the list, omitted the vice governor of the Philippines and the chief quartermaster of the Philippines, who had charge of all the transportation arrangements of the party.

Another specification is that the minister failed to give a reception at his legation for the party, and that with one or two exceptions he failed to repay the official calls made upon him by his members. It is said that Admiral Train delayed his departure from Pekin, waiting in vain for a return of his call upon the minister.

ASKS POLICE TO FIND HER HUSBAND

Mrs. George H. Smalley of Middleton today notified the Boston police that her husband has been missing since Saturday. He is 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighing 150 pounds. He has blue eyes, and light hair.

ELECTRICITY

"Nothing but the road to watch" runs the automobile advertisement. With the Electric Light nothing to do but turn the button.

Have you learned to be light-wise?

The free Edison Exhibition is open daily till 10 p. m. at 1 Head Place. Ask our Contract Agent for figures and facts, by mail, or by telephone—Oxford 1150.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, 1 Head Place.

ARRESTED AS "PIRATE," HAS VALUABLE JEWELS

"Pal" to Be Brought Here To-day in Attempt to Identify Greene as Jackson.

Young Otto Steifel, the "pal" of the "pirate of Newport," who was recently captured and sent to prison for a year for complicity with Pat Jackson, the "pirate," who escaped the police of Newport when his yacht and plunder were taken, will be brought here to-day by the Newport authorities to see Frank Greene, who was arrested in this city with jewels valued at about $1,000 in his possession, and who is believed by the local police to be Jackson.

Inspectors Conway and Dennessy, who arrested Green, recovered in a room in a cheap lodging house in Eliot street, occupied by Green Monday night, a beautiful diamond crescent pin hidden under the mattress of the bed, which is said by experts to be worth not less than $500. There are twelve stones in the pin, one set in a star inside the crescent, being a one-carat diamond.

Green was arrested by two officers about noon yesterday on Washington street, near Curtis. He laughed at the police when they called him Jackson and accused him of being the "pirate of Newport," but he admitted that he spent the summer yachting along the coast, and said he was in Newport harbor much of the time. He said he had a companion with him, and gloried in the fact that he escaped the police.

When he arrived at headquarters he was subjected to a rigid examination. His pockets were filled with every conceivable sort of jewelry, from a gold cuff button to a diamond brooch. He practically admitted stealing the articles, making the explanation that he "came to Boston to get rid of them and that he was a fool to allow himself to get caught."

One clue which the police believe may lead to the recovery of a valuable lot of plunder is a parcel check calling for a package now held at the Back Bay depot of the Maine Central railroad. The check is on Chisholm Bros. Company, No. 1,378. The duplicate coupon was found in the prisoner's pocket. The police wired Bangor officials to call for the package and to forward it to this city.

CATERER, FRIEND OF ROOSEVELT, IS DEAD

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Samuel Kramer, for fifteen years manager of "Little Hungary," the restaurant at No. 259 East Houston street, who was a personal friend of President Roosevelt, and who was known to thousands of patrons from this city, and others, died suddenly to-day after having attended a wedding festivity.

PENSIONED AFTER 53 YEARS' SERVICE

James Hammett for fifty-three years in the service of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, has been placed on the retired list at a salary of $600 a year. For forty-eight years he served as a collector, and has since been assistant cashier at the West street office.

SAILOR LEAVES THE HOSPITAL, IS LOST

James Meade, who is known as Nelligan, has disappeared and his sister, Mary Nelligan of No. 373 Border street, East Boston, is trying to learn his whereabouts. He enlisted in the navy during the Spanish-American war and was a fireman on the cruiser New York. He was in the chelsea Marine Hospital, and when he left he dropped out of sight.

List of 100 Massachusetts Business Men Who Favor the Election of Eben S. Draper as Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

W. MURRAY CRANE, Dalton
THOS. L. LIVERMORE, Boston
W. W. CRAPO, New Bedford
AMORY A. LAWRENCE, Boston
ELBRIDGE TORREY, Boston
F. P. FISH, Boston
STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester
THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Boston
JOHN W. WEEKS, Newton
HENRY PARKMAN, Boston
E. C. BENTON, Belmont
THOMAS P. BEAL, Boston
WILMOT R. EVANS, Everett
GEO. R. WALLACE, Fitchburg
CHARLES LOWELL, Boston
HARCOURT AMORY, Boston
CHARLES L. LOVERING, Boston
LINZEE PRESCOTT, Boston
SAMUEL P. MANDELL, Boston
S. B. CHASE, Fall River
ARTHUR AMORY, Boston
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Boston
REGINALD FOSTER, Boston
J. M. PHILLIPS, Springfield
MICAJAH P. CLOUGH, Lynn
C. M. HUTCHINS, Worcester
F. C. McDUFFIE, Lawrence
CHAS. S. BARTON, Worcester
W. P. McMULLAN, Salem
ALVAH CROCKER, Fitchburg
M. J. WHITTALL, Worcester
W. W. SPAULDING, Haverhill
M. V. B. JEFFERSON, Worcester
J. LOVELL JOHNSON, Fitchburg
HENRY L. HIGGINSON, Boston
LUCIUS TUTTLE, Boston
HENRY S. HOWE, Boston
A. S. COVEL, Boston
LEONTINE LINCOLN, Fall River
JAMES P. STEARNS, Boston
JEREMIAH WILLIAMS, Boston
GEO. E. KEITH, Brockton
GARDNER M. LANE, Boston
W. G. GARRITT, Boston
GEO. KUNHARDT, Lawrence
HENRY H. PROCTOR, Boston
E. W. COBB, Boston
CHARLES N. PROUTY, Spencer
S. REED ANTHONY, Boston
F. C. DUMAINE, Concord
JOSEPH S. BIGELOW, Boston
C. H. DENNISON, Newtonville
F. J. HALE, Newton Upper Falls
A. L. JOSLIN, Oxford
R. P. SNELLING, Dedham
C. C. BUFFINGTON, Fall River
FRANK BULKELEY SMITH, Worcester
GEO. G. CROCKER, Fitchburg
W. P. WINSOR, Fairhaven
WILLIS B. TEMPLE, Milford
W. S. SOUTHWORTH, Lowell
FRED. W. WELLINGTON, Worcester
H. T. HAYWARD, Franklin
SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, Worcester
W. O. DAY, Springfield
D. M. DILLON, Fitchburg
GEO. M. WRIGHT, Worcester
A. B. R. SPRAGUE, Worcester
WILLIAM WHITMAN, Boston
S. HERBERT HOWE, Marlboro
JOHN H. GIBBS, Boston
LESTER LELAND, Boston
WM. R. CORDINGLY, Boston
ZENAS CRANE, Dalton
WM. B. PLUNKETT, Adams
FREDK. S. CARPENTER, Boston
L. D. APSLEY, Hudson
HOWARD STOCKTON, Boston
J. MURRAY KAY, Boston
OLIVER AMES, Boston
WALTER COBURN, Lowell
WALTER C. BAYLIES, Boston
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, Boston
N. P. HALLOWELL, Boston
J. BROOKS FENNO, Boston
MELLEN BRAY, Boston
WM. H. BENT, Taunton
EDGAR K. RAY, Franklin
E. T. PIERCE, New Bedford
EDWARD S. BRADFORD, Springfield
ANDREW G. PIERCE, JR., New Bedford
GEO. W. KNOWLTON, Upton
L. G. McKNIGHT, Gardner
G. M. WHITIN, Whitinsville
ROBERT KERR CLARK, Holyoke
CHAS. H. RICHARDSON, Clinton
W. E. PARKER, Lawrence
A. G. CUMNOCK, Lowell
GEO. H. HILLS, Fall River
W. W. JENCKES, Milford
HY. O. PUTNAM, Fitchburg

FIVE HURLED FROM BRIDGE

Five bridgeworkers at work on the new Cove street bridge over the tracks at South station yard were thrown thirty feet from the iron work to the Boston & Albany tracks below to-day by the breaking of a scaffolding support.

Three of the men, Frank Shea, Charles Berg and John Nelson, were badly injured. Nelson and Berg were removed to the City Hospital, and Shea sent home. Two others, Charles Lewis and Martin McConnell, saved themselves from injury by hanging on to the girder from which the scaffold fell.

At the time of the accident there were no trains moving on the tracks and when the men fell, or all three might have been killed.

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opg. p.	Lg. p.
Adventure	6½	6
Allouez	45	45
Amalgamated	57¾	58¼
American Coppers	137	137
American Pneumatic	2½	2½
American Pneumatic, preferred	20	20
American Woolen	27¾	28
American Woolen, preferred	104	104
Anaconda	47	47
Arnold	2½	2½
Bingham	32¼	32¼
Boston Con	14¾	14¾
Centennial	22	22
Consolidated Mercur	6⅝	6⅝
Copper Range	65	65
Dall-West	15¾	15¾
Daly-West	13	13
Franklin	10¾	10¾
Michigan	29¼	29¼
Mass Electric	2¾	2¾
Mass Gas, preferred	88	88
Mohawk	60	60¼
North Butte	37¾	37¾
Osceola	112	112

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening.	Lg. p.
Amal. Copper	67	67
Amer. Cot. & Foundry	41⅝	41⅝
Amer. Ice	7¾	7¾
Amer. Smelting	138⅜	138⅜
Atchison	88¾	88¾
Brooklyn Transit	70¾	70¾
Canadian Pacific	171	171
Ches. & Ohio	47¾	47¾
Chicago Great West.	21¾	21¾
Chic. Ind. & Louis.	21¾	21¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	48	48
Louisville & Nashville	137¾	137¾
Manhattan	159	159
Mexican Central	19¾	19¾
Mo. Kan. & Texas	27¾	27¾
Mo. K. & Texas, pfd.	59¾	59¾
New York Central	132	132
Ontario & Western	45¾	45¾
Reading	104¾	104¾
Reading 1st pref.	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	27¾	27¾
Southern Pacific	70⅞	70⅞
Southern Railway	30¾	30¾
St. Paul	180½	180½
Tenn. C. Iron	91	91
Union Pacific	132⅝	132⅝
U. S. Steel	39¾	39¾
U. S. Steel pfd.	105¾	104⅞

Autumn Colds Cured by Salvfer's Quinet. Best of warming stimulants and absolutely harmful. It prevents chills. Get the genuine.

MISS ABIGAIL ADAMS THROWN IN FOX HUNT

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Miss Abigail Adams, daughter of the late John Quincy Adams, of Quincy, Mass., and No. 177 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, and great-great-grand-daughter of President John Quincy Adams, was thrown from her horse while taking part in a fox hunt here, but was not seriously hurt.

FIRE CAUSES $300,000 LOSS.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 1.—An entire block in the business section of this city was swept by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

SECOND WEEK
OF THE
Great Removal Sale

Notwithstanding Our Enormous Sales of last week, Our Stock of

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Is Still Very Great, and Comprises All Grades of New and Desirable Goods at

PRICES WITHOUT REGARD TO COST

Special Inducements to Cash Buyers

The Plimpton-Hervey Co.

5 UNION ST. (Opp. Faneuil Hall)

Fifty Dollars a Month

Means a Life of Comfort and Luxury With No More Hardship and No More Blizzards

Where?

In Southern California

There the Garden Works in Winter, and There's No Coal to Buy

Send 10c in stamps for a copy of the Los Angeles Examiner's Anniversary Edition, which will tell you how to live like a prince on $600 a year.

MRS. GEARY WON'T DENY "DOCTOR" REFERENCE IN LETTER

Mother of Dress Suit Case Victim Again Interviewed by Police Regarding Strange Features of Mystery, and Daughter Evelyn Again Summoned to Headquarters.

Mrs. Catherine B. Geary, mother of Susan A. Geary, the young and pretty victim of the dress suit case tragedy, will not say that she did not write the six letters alleged to have been sent by her to Morris Nathan and found in his room in Pittsburg. Neither will she say she did write them.

"Did you write a letter to Morris Nathan in which you used the words 'the doctor' and 'helping Susie out of her trouble?' she was asked at her home, No. 685 Main street, Cambridge.

"I will not say that I did write such letters."

"Will you say that you did not write them?"

"No, I will not."

"Why will you not make either a denial or verification of the story from Pittsburg that you wrote these letters?"

MANY MISTATEMENTS.

"Because I do not care to be hounded and belligerged by people who come to the house and try to force information out of me."

If there have been many letters found in Pittsburg, as you still assert to show them to the police, I will make any statements concerning them. There have been many misstatements about me in all the newspapers except the BOSTON AMERICAN that I am getting weary of giving any information to reporters."

"Have you heard the statement of Lawyer Stekind that he will produce your daughter, alive and well?"

"Oh, would to God that he could!" exclaimed the mother. Her face lighted up with hope when the name was mentioned, and she inquired eagerly about the circumstances under which Mr. Stekind made the statement.

"There was a woman here last night who told me that if I will go to a certain place I will learn all about my daughter," said Mrs. Geary. "I think I will take her advice."

"Where did the woman tell you to go?"

"I will not tell."

"Who was the woman?"

"I will not tell."

She was questioned about the letter received Sept. 20, and postmarked Salem, Sept. 19. This letter was written on blue ish lined note paper, and was enclosed in a bluish tinted envelope.

LETTER TO SUSIE.

"A few days before I received this letter a letter addressed to Susie came to me. This was from Rita Marie. It was not opened until after I received the letter from Salem."

"Did the letter from Rita Marie have anything to say about your daughter being operated on?"

"I will not tell."

"Will you allow me to see the letter?"

"No."

During the morning Mrs. Brown, mother of Marion Brown, the chorus girl who was on the stage with Susan during the Summer, and who says she does not know what action the dead girl would have taken at the Geary home, but Mrs. Geary would not tell the reporter of her interview.

A police official called at the house today and had a short conference about fifteen minutes. He asked her a number of questions, after which he departed and Mrs. Geary resumed her work in the kitchen.

HAVE NOTHING TO SAY.

It was soon after this that the youngest daughter, Evelyn, donned her street apparel and left the house. She is known to have gone to Boston police headquarters.

"Did the detective have any news for you concerning this mystery?" Mrs. Geary was asked, when she re-entered the room.

"I have nothing to say."

"What was Mrs. Brown's business?"

"She simply came here to see if it was true that my daughter is the victim of the dress suit case crime, and to sympathize with me, if it is true."

"Did she have any information about Susie's condition when her daughter Minnie was playing with her at Rocky Point?"

"She did not."

Just then a messenger boy from a nearby store came out. She went to the store and answered a telephone call. She refused to say whether or not it was a call from the police.

Inspector Hurley of the Cambridge police called at the Geary house several times during the day, but did not have any long conversation with the woman.

It is very apparent that the woman has received orders from the police not to talk about the mystery. She would not discuss the return of Nathan to Boston, nor would she discuss in detail the stories about her daughter's condition. She is extremely reticent about all matters concerning the mystery.

BLUE PAPER OF TWO NOTES WAS THE SAME

The fictitious certificate signed "P. A. Smith, M. D.," that announced the illness of Ethel Durrell and contained the information that she would not be able to join the "Shepherd King" Company for "several days," has been received by the local police from the Pittsburg authorities, and Chief Watts and Superintendent Pierce learned from it much that they consider of the highest importance in connection with the mystery surrounding the girl's death.

In the first place there is no such person in Massachusetts as "P. A. Smith, M. D." The records at the State Board of Registry contain no such name. The certificate, says the Pittsburg police, was sawed at the instigation of Morris Nathan, the girl's sweetheart. It was mailed in Roxbury on Sunday night, September 10, and was delivered to Stage Manager Forrest of the "Shepherd King" Company the next day in Lowell.

But the texture and color of the paper meant much more to the local police. It is identical with that of the last letter received by Mrs. Geary from her daughter —the letter that was mailed in Salem at 6:30 p. m., September 19. The paper and the envelope of both the letter and the certificate are robin's egg blue in color, and might have come from the same box. In fact, the police believe that they did come from the same box and possibly both are forgeries.

The chirography in the "certificate" is apparently that of a woman, and it was written with a finely pointed pen, such as a professional man would be likely to use. The address on the envelope, however, is still another hand, that, apparently, of a man, showing that at least two persons were implicated in the perpetration, and knew why it was written and sent.

These facts go a great way toward confirming the already well developed opinion of the police that it never was written by a

Drawn by Boston American Staff Artist.

EXPERT HINGSTON EXAMINING GEARY ENVELOPES.

The well-known handwriting expert is shown studying under the microscope the addresses on two important envelopes in the Susan Geary case, one bearing the Salem postmark of September 19 supposedly from the girl to her mother, and the other enclosing one of two letters written to Mrs. Geary by Nathan.

physician, but by a nurse or some one who was vitally interested in keeping the girl hidden away from her family and from her friends in the "Shepherd King" company.

The police haven't yet changed their opinion that Nathan carried that letter to Salem, for he was in Boston the greater part of the nineteenth and he was in Salem in the late afternoon, in time to have dropped the letter in the Salem post-office or in a mail box so that it could be stamped at the hour at which it was.

The police have hope of tracing through the peculiar color of the paper and envelopes in both the "certificate" and the letter the source from which it came, and they believe it possible that in doing so they can bring the crime back to its perpetrators.

Chief Watts declined to say whether the handwriting in the certificate bore any marked resemblance to the chirography of Ethel, or if he had traced any similarity between it and the handwriting of any other person who is suspected to have had any connection with the case.

He lived with his wife and nine children on Holly street, near where the Geurys now life. He worked for the Cambridge Gas Light Company.

On the night before Christmas he went to work as usual and left the factory at 5 o'clock. From that time until he was found unconscious in the hallway leading to his flat with his head and neck cut, nothing is known of his movements.

His wife was awakened by hearing groans in the hallway. Hurrying to the door she found her husband lying in a pool of blood.

She carried him to a bed and summoned a physician, but from that time until he died, three days later, he never regained consciousness.

NEW EXAMINATION FEES AT HARVARD

A new rule has been adopted at Harvard for the payment of examination fees. In future an admission fee of $5 in the registration and final as well as all preliminary examinations and $3 for each examination in advanced standing, in passing of conditions and in the make-up examinations will be charged. Heretofore the only fee has been that for admission.

RICH NEGRO ASKS FOR FEDERAL JOB

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 1.—I. H. Anderson, the wealthiest negro in Jackson, Tenn., has made application to the President to succeed James Jeffries as surveyor of customs at Memphis. Anderson has the indorsement of Booker T. Washington. Mr. Jeffries, however, will probably succeed himself.

Burke's genuine Dublin bottled Guinness Stout.

SUIT CASE CRIME SECOND MYSTERY IN GEARY FAMILY

The death of Miss Susan Geary is the second death mystery in the Geary family within a year. James McMahon, a brother of Mrs. Catherine B. eGary, met a bloody and yet unsolved death last Christmas.

A SIDEBOARD NECESSITY

Our high-class, 10-year-old whiskey, aged in the wood, sold from distillery to home under a binding guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

"THERE IS NOTHING BETTER" Made on Honor for 50 Years

Callahan WHISKEY

HERE'S OUR OFFER.

On receipt of $2.00 we will send Four Full Quarts of Parson 10-Year-Old Callahan Rossa Whiskey to any address in New England, express charges prepaid. After sampling the whiskey, if not well satisfied with your purchase, better send it back to us, and we will refund the $2.00 in full—no questions asked. All goods shipped in plain cases, no marks to show contents. Goods shipped same day order is received.

John F. Callahan & Co., DISTILLERS,
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FERDINAND

Legitimate House Furnisher for 35 Years

BUFFET

Choice, selected, golden oak large mirror, side shelves, two swell drawers, one long linen drawer, two doors to lower compartment. A gem of beauty and utility,

$20

LIBERAL CREDIT.

FRANK FERDINAND
Washington and Warren Sts.
At the Dudley St. Elevated Terminal Station
7 Minutes' Ride From South Station
10 Minutes' Ride From North Station

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

Contains no alum, lime or phosphates.

SISTER OF SLAIN GIRL ON THE RACK

Continued from First Page.

as well as to run down the rumor that another man connected with the company —an actor of prominence—was attentive to Miss Geary is the reason that the Boston detective is still giving the company his attention.

BODY CUT UP IN ROXBURY.

The police of Boston have come to the conclusion that Miss Geary was treated by a man or woman doctor in Boston—probably on Tremont street—and that she was taken to another house in Roxbury, where she died and where her body was dismembered.

In arriving at this belief the robin's egg blue paper upon which the altered doctor's certificate was written and upon which the Salem letter was written to Mrs. Geary by her daughter forms a basis.

The doctor's certificate was dated September 10 and posted in Roxbury. That was the evening of the Sunday that Miss Geary left her home, ostensibly to join a company in Lowell. It is believed that she was treated by a doctor during the day and will be claimed by the police, probably, that Nathan knew that she was about from the company for that purpose.

The certificate, which said that Miss Geary was ill and could not join the company for a few days, was in the handwriting of a woman. No one heard anything from Miss Geary, so far as is known, until September 20, when her mother received the letter from Salem. This letter was mailed at 6:30 o'clock on the evening of the 19th at Salem, three hours after the two drew suit cases had been purchased, so that it is inferred that the girl was dead when the letter was posted.

LETTER TAKEN TO SALEM.

It is believed that Miss Geary, shortly before her death, wrote the letter to her mother, and that it was taken to Salem by some one connected with the "Shepherd King" company.

It is declared that Morris Nathan was in Boston on the afternoon of September 19 and that he went to Salem that evening in time to have mailed the letter. It is believed that this letter was forwarded to Mrs. Geary's mother for the purpose of allaying her suspicions and giving the perpetrators of the crime more time in which to dispose of the body and cover up their tracks.

To a reporter of the BOSTON AMERICAN who is accompanying Nathan on this city from Pittsburg the young man said today:

"I want the BOSTON AMERICAN to tell my folks that I am innocent, and that I will have courage if they will. I loved that girl with my whole heart. I will see them all and I will tell everything I know. It isn't much.

"I had nothing to do with the poor darling's death. If I had I would go home and tell just the same. I will be glad to get back home. I have nothing to fear."

So rapid have been the developments in the case during the past few days that the arrest is expected hourly of the physician who operated upon Miss Geary. The police believe that they now know who performed the operation and are hunting for the man. It is understood that he is no longer in this city, but is in a suburb of Boston.

NAMES MRS. BISHOP.

Nathan admitted to Superintendent Wallace of the Pittsburg police before starting for Boston that he had understood that Miss Geary was going to the office of Mrs. Dr. Bishop for the operation.

"Not only did he admit this," said Superintendent Wallace, "but he also said that when the girl failed to join the company at Lowell he went back to Boston to search for her, he went to Cambridge and saw Mrs. Geary and told her of his suspicions.

"Mrs. Geary agreed with him. It seems

PLYMPTON TOLD OF ASSAULT ON CAPTAIN MARTIN

Actor Dramatically Describes Scene at Time He Beat His Friend Nearly to Death.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 1.—Eben Plympton, veteran actor and one-time matinee idol charged with assault with intent to kill on Captain George Martin, told with dramatic effect the story of the fracas which smirched in court.

"We had a tussle on the lawn, when Martin sat on me and pummelled me about to a pulp," said Plympton. "In the house I hit him on the head with a stick of wood, then stepped quickly aside, and as pitched rushing down the stairs."

Striking a pose that has charmed thousands, Plympton was at times so carried away in telling his story, that Judge Osborne had to caution him to speak more slowly.

Says Martin Hit Him.

"For eight years Captain Martin and I have lived together at Silver Lake, like brothers. But on September 13 I arrived home enraged because he had not waited for me at the railroad station. I found him in the stable. When I spoke to him, he beat me about the head with a whip. We grappled and I wrested the whip from him. He pursued me outside and we encountered each other on the lawn."

Wallace Bonney and Harry B. Blanchard testified to finding Plympton on the lawn and taking him into the house. Previous to that Bonney had witnessed the struggle on the lawn.

"I will knock your head off with a brick or a rail," they declared Plympton said to Martin. They quieted him and left. Soon after Plympton emerged from the house, and they testified they heard him call back:

"If I have not killed you I will come back and finish you."

As to what happened in the house, Plympton said that the quarrel broke out afresh.

"Martin jumped at me viciously. He was in a rage. He grabbed the room he chased me and was about to pounce upon me when I struck him with a stick of wood and struck him. Even then I washed his wounds and the next day took him to a doctor. When he was discharged from the hospital I took him home again. We were the best of friends now."

According to witnesses, both men were under the influence of liquor. Captain Martin said he did not remember clearly the events of the day on which the assault is alleged to have occurred, although he believed he got most of the blows.

"But I do not believe Plympton would hurt me," he concluded.

Judge Osborne suspended judgment until next May and reduced the bail from $5,000 to $1,000.

Doctor Says Hypnotist Could Force Nathan to Give Evidence

"Young Nathan is in a condition of health and mind where, from a hypnotic standpoint, he can be made to say anything and answer any question any way the questioner may want. He is not strong enough mentally or physically to undergo a searching examination."—*Statement by Dr. H. R. Briggs of Pittsburg, who examined Nathan before he left Pittsburg for Boston.*

EXPERT ON WRITING NOTES SIMILARITIES

William E. Hingston, a well-known handwriting expert, who testified at the trial of Charles L. Tucker, has compared for the BOSTON AMERICAN two envelopes addressed to Mrs. Catherine P. Geary, mother of the suit case victim. The envelopes compared were:

1—One enclosing a letter, supposed by from Susan Agnes Geary, the dress suit case victim, to her mother, dated Salem, September 19, and received by Mrs. Geary on the next day. The letter stated that the girl was ill.

2—The envelope of two letters written to Mrs. Geary by Morris Nathan.

The result of Mr. Hingston's examination and comparison is as follows:

By William E. Hingston, Handwriting Expert.

Let us take up first the so-called Salem letter, supposedly from Miss Geary to her mother. I am asked if the same person wrote the letter and the envelope address.

This letter certainly shows a very nervous state of mind, and the writer was not in her normal condition. It seems like a disjointed jumble of words.

I would be suspicious of the envelope as it naturally was written after the letter. The envelope was written calmly, and shows that the writer was in a perfectly calm condition. For instance, examine the "Mrs. C. P. Geary, 685 Main street."

The distance maintained between the two lines and the clear strong letters, the finish of the "P" in the word street, and the period after Cambridge, are all remarkable features. In the body of the letter, on the other hand, there is no punctuation. This is one of the things which would indicate that the same persons did not write both the letters, and the envelope enclosing it, which was mailed from Salem.

Pen Pressure Differs.

Again, the figure "5" in the letter and the one in the address are entirely different. Certainly a comparison of the pen pressure in the letter with that of the envelope shows a marked difference. In the letter the pen pressure is weak and erratic, while on the envelope the pen pressure is strong.

Now let us take up the address on the envelope of Morris Nathan's letter to Mrs. Geary, and see if I can connect the address written by Nathan with the one supposed to have been written by Miss Geary.

If it was written by the same party it was an attempt to disguise his handwriting. In an attempt to disguise we always look for the unconscious habits of the writer suspected. What I mean by unconscious habits in writing are certain peculiarities which a person himself is unconscious of and therefore are never disguised. You could show in the spacing of letters and various other little things that are individualities of the writer.

Notes Similarities.

The space between the "C" and the "G" is very wide in the writing of Nathan. The same is true in the address on the envelope supposed to have been written by Miss Geary.

I repeat that it seems almost impossible to think that the person who wrote the letter with such a light pressure of pen could in the short space of time which would naturally elapse in folding the letter and writing the address be able to write so strong and firm without a tremor.

I would not dare to connect the writer of the letter and first address with the writing of Nathan unless I had more to work on.

MANY HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Eleven persons were badly hurt and others slightly injured in a wreck of a trolley car of the Public Service Corporation at West Side avenue and Montgomery street, Jersey City, today.

The car in charge of Motorman O'Neil started down the steep hill which runs from West Side avenue to Montgomery street. At this point there is a curve sharply. Just at the foot of the grade and at the curve is the entrance to the cemetery grounds a telegraph pole.

In this pole the brakes of the car refused to work, and the car started down the hill at a tremendous rate of speed. The car stayed on the rails until it struck the curve, and then plunged into the street. The motor of the car struck the telegraph post and was shattered.

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BOSTON

Statement October 31, 1905

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Massachusetts Bonds at par	1,000,000.00	Surplus Fund	5,000,000.00
British Consols	768,240.00	Earnings Undivided	450,825.60
Railroad and Other Securities	6,792,763.27	Deposits	36,623,229.09
Real Estate	1,375,000.00		
Cash—			
In Office $1,931,002.40			
In Banks 6,981,054.57 —	8,912,056.97		
	$43,574,054.69		$43,574,054.69

Save Your Dollars Trade at Miller's House Furnisher
LAFAYETTE SQ., CAMBRIDGEPORT

DEATHS.

McVEY—In San Francisco, October 29th, Patrick, beloved husband of Catherine McVey, and father of Katherine and Charles McVey, and brother of Mary A., Kate E., and Charles A. McVey. A native of Ireland. The funeral took place Tuesday, October 31st, from his late residence, No. 1533 Scott street, San Francisco.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN
Published Daily and Sunday at 80 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.
Entered as second class matter, March 21, 1901, at the post office at Boston, Mass.
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Daily only:	
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STRYCHNINE IN SALTS FATAL TO GIRL OF 14

Arrest Expected as Result of Mystery in the Death of Child.

BROTHER REFUSED DOSE

Special to the Boston American.

FORT FAIRFIELD, Me., Nov. 1.—Strychnine in a dose of epsom salts caused the death of fourteen-year-old Pearl Barnes. The girl died after suffering great agony. The presence of the poison in the salts, which had been used before without ill effects, is a mystery. An arrest is expected as the result of the autopsy.

It appears that the salts were mixed for a younger brother. He refused to take them. Pearl then swallowed the solution, dying in convulsions six hours later.

Edward Jewell, another member of the family, is said to have taken half a teaspoonful of the mixture, to be shortly afterwards discovered in a nearly paralyzed condition. He recovered.

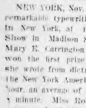
A rigid investigation is being made by the county authorities to place responsibility for the child's death.

GIRL CHAMPION AS TYPEWRITER

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—In one of the most remarkable contests ever seen in New York, at the National Business Show in Madison Square Garden, Miss Mary E. Carrington of Springfield, Mass., won the first prize of $50. Blindfolded she wrote from dictation by a reporter of the New York American 3,700 words in an hour, an average of nearly sixty-two words a minute. Miss Rose Fritz of New York was second, winning $30 prize.

CHRONIC DISEASES



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LUMBER FOR SALE
27,000 FEET HARD PINE,
40,000 FEET SPRUCE,
IN A RAILWAY TRESTLE.
Winston & Co. & Locher, Contractors.
Winchester Dam, Clinton, Mass.
TEL. NO. 11.

TRUCKS FOR SALE CHEAP. 107 Mass. st., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST END DISPENSARY

No. 9 Cambridge st., Boston ex. All who desire free examination and treatment for any disease $3.00 is no, Sunday 10 to 4. Open Saturday till 9 p. m. Consultation and examination free. Medicines furnished specially low rates. No students. All diseases treated. Call or write.

Consumption Can Be Cured
AT HOME. For information write to MASSA. CHEMISTRY, 19 Temple place, Room 14, Boston. Consumption Can Be Cured

OLD FEATHER BEDS bought; highest price. AMERICAN FEATHER CO., 17 Pitts., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Yesterday, between 2 and 6 p. m., wallet containing about $111 and some blank receipts. Reward of $10 will be paid for its return to 21 E. R. R. R., between No. 84, and No. 21 Boylston st. Finder will please send address to A. 78 Boston American.

LOST—String of solid gold beads between Victoria st. and Chester square. Reward to finder if returned to 19 Victoria st., Back Bay.

BRISTLE PUP, name tail, bat ears. Monday, 4 and 5 p. m. Return to Norway st., HARY. Suffolk reward.

LOST—Collie dog, white and white, liberal reward. 12 Beacon st., Winthrop.

FOUND—Lady's purse and white pointer, owner to No. 22 Otis st., Watertown. Call evenings.

LEGAL AND PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—DIVORCES strictly private; advice free; success; references everywhere; short wait; lawful; attorney trusted; fees reasonable; $20 to $30 in advance; or only office, LAWYER CHAS. G. ALLEN, 41 Court st., Room 11, Boston.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult us on law and divorce; evidence secured; advice free. 25 rooms 314.

TRUEST'S PEACE and Notary Public Home counsel; 126 Shawmut ave., near W. Newton st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALL PRIVATE EVIDENCE secretly and promptly obtained; divorce law a specialty; 25 years' experience. GEO. A. BACON, 1080, MASS. STREET DETECTIVE, office free. Quick service.

THOMPSON—Legal notice free. Quick service. ATTY. THOMPSON, 3 Tremont st.

Where to Dine

CROSBY'S RESTAURANT—19 School st., near City Hall. A la carte. Tel. 2200 Main.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

PAWN TICKETS—Collected; loans ticket bought any part of New England. Write H. S. SMITH, 84 Westminster st., Providence, R. I.

STOVES.

STOVES OF ALL KINDS New and second hand ALDEN STOVE CO., 99 Blackstone st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture and pianos at low rates. MARTIN, 181 Tremont st.

TYPEWRITERS.

SALE MONEY—Good machines; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 39 Bromfield st.

A Famous Medicine

A remedy is known by its cures. The more numerous the cures the better it is known. The marvelous efficacy of **Beecham's Pills** has given them an international reputation and world-wide fame. The sale of over 6,000,000 boxes annually attests the confidence of the public in their merit. And it is merit alone that has made them famous over five continents. Nearly sixty years ago they were first offered to the people of England. Today they are sold wherever mankind exists.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are the world's best remedy for **Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation** and **Kidney** troubles.

If your digestion is slow, if you have heartburn, belching or distress after eating; if your tongue is coated, the breath foul or a dizzy feeling in the head; if your skin is yellow, or the eyes dull, your stomach and liver are out of order and you need **Beecham's Pills.** A short course of Beecham's Pills will remedy all these symptoms and prevent serious illness. Buy a box today and get well.

Sold Everywhere in Boxes. 10c. and 25c.

For Stomach and Liver

REAL ESTATE.

A NICE HALF BASEMENT.

3 rooms, bright and cheerful; gas, hot water, closet, coal shed and large yard, nice drying shed. Rent $9 per month. Apply Langham Court cafe, 22 Irving st., Tremont st.

A GOOD 2-ROOM SUITE.

2 large square rooms, very large closet, first floor, rent $14.50 per week, respectable no invalids or music st. S. CHAPMAN, 1001 Washington st.

ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE HOME and chicken poultry plant, 5 miles walk to steam and trolley lines; high school, postoffice and churches near Boston; 7 acres all cultivated land, keep cow and horse and 1,000 hens; 75 bearing apple trees, grapes and berries, ¼-acre asparagus, handsome 8-room cottage, 32-foot stable, $500 expended for poultry buildings three years ago. Horse, market and most supplies purchased on specialty farm; crops, 200 fowl, fruit and vegetables; all goes at $2,500, part cash. JOSIAH F. PRESCOTT, 2 Pemberton Washington st.

EVERETT—110 Linden st., fine lot land near the square, will build house to order, easy terms. F. HOWARD, 1001 Washington st., Boston.

EVERETT—53 Prescott st., fine lot land for garden or chickens; 2 fine building lots, $1,000, $300 each. Elm monthly.

EVERETT—201 Vine st., 10 rooms with improvements, nice land, fine location, cheap. C. E. JENNINGS, 1001 Old South building.

MANY NEW YORK and Boston people buying this property; commercial, 90 acres, $5,500, part cash. LELAND, 113 Devonshire st.

CAPE, 12 miles out, $3,200, LELAND, 113 Devonshire st.

FARM clear for profit by cutting timber; pasturage for 50 cattle; $1,000. LELAND, 113 Devonshire st.

HOUSE LOTS AT NORTH CAMBRIDGE, $150 EACH

WORTH $250; cash payments, no interest or taxes for 8 years; electric lights, town water and sewer in front of lots; streets on specialty and will guarantee free to build all cutlets. See T. TOLMAN, at office on the land, 80 Massachusetts av., best car stop in Arlington.

$1,300.

FARM, 21 ACRES, LOTS OF FRUIT—Wood for home use, lovely brook; house 8 rooms, barn; 1 hour from Boston; dollars down, $10 monthly. Mansfield, Mass., or EDWARD T. HARRING TON & CO., 220, Washington st., Boston.

THREE-APARTMENT HOUSE, 15 rooms, 3 baths, set tubs, hot and cold water, hot furnace, in parlors, splendid condition, always rented, convenient location, 2 minutes to electric cars, 5 minutes to station; price $3,800. HUBB & CO., 1792 Dorchester av., Ashmont.

IN NEEDHAM, 1¼ acres good land, 2½ story house of 6 rooms, piazza, extra room in attic, built 3 years, hennery for 125 hens, brook runs through property, good location for city man; $1,800; easy terms. FRANK W. COLBURN, 172 Washington st.

Chicago Real Estate Owners

I WILL trade very desirable new apartment property in Boston, well rented, for Chicago realty; see CHAS. S. JUDKINS, 142 Devonshire st., Boston.

$1,500 BUYS this house in Melrose; has 6 rooms and bath; total expense of carrying it about $20 per month; must be sold; owner has left town. EVERETT, Ames Bldg.

$1,500—Nice old growth spruce, hemlock, 2,500 acres spruce 1,000 acres spruce, hemlock, pine and hard wood, saplings, pulpwood. Send specialty list. E. B. BRADSHAW CO., 101 Tremont st., Boston.

$1,500 BUYS 7-room house, all conveniences, up to date, 3,660 ft. land, a bargain; price $2,800 part cash, balance may be paid by LEWIS, 60 Court st., Boston.

HOME $1,900 WILL get my 2-family house in Everett this week, for I must have money to pay off 3 notes; 5 rooms and doors, $2,000 cash from $3,500; owner, 61 165, Boston American.

DORCHESTER—2-family house, 7 rooms and bath each, near old Dorchester City, rents $650; price $4,000. JOHN J. CARRIGAN, 70 State st.

DORCHESTER—Land, corner Lamont and Bailey sts., about 4 lots; cheap for cash; no restrictions. W. R. DYER, Exchange bldg.

FOR SALE—Nice house lot, cellar built, high and dry, water, perfect sanitary; price low. Address Schenck, N. Weymouth.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, 12 rooms, all improvements; 2 tenements now renting; must be sold cheap. 528 old South bldg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LODGING HOUSE—Rent $65 month, income from rooms $250; easy terms. HARRY A. DAY, 3 Pemberton sq.

BUILDING LOTS, located in the best part of Belle Park; these lots should prove attractive to a builder of a pretty dwelling; a desirable investment that would be sure to increase in value. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON & CO., 220 Washington st., Boston.

FURNISHED LODGING HOUSE to let, rent $75, income $165. See BARRY & CO.

LODGING and dining room house for sale, 86 Boston, best corner on Broadway, furnished house, 20 rooms, 2 baths, suitable for large family or 2 families to increase; business bargain. Owner, 494 Broadway.

WHY DRAW only 4 per cent, from a savings bank when you can get 6 per cent. on your money? Secure Sugar Cane field in Cuba. Perfectly safe and reliable. Particulars free. HOWARD H. SMITH, 85 Havehill, Mass.

DORCHESTER—Milkman or tradester, 12 room house, large stable, 10 stalls, 25 miles cut most of the year, $3,000. CHARLES W. HOWARD, 266 Washington st., Boston.

LODGING HOUSE to let, for sale, 9 miles out of Boston, doing excellent business, room of 15,000 feet; will be sold cheap. PETER J. WEBB, 1 Beacon st., Boston.

CREAMERY on main Boston street for sale at cost; such a chance to buy a good running business at invoice is seldom offered; better look into it. Apply at room 19A, 50 State st.

LODGING HOUSE in East Boston, good business, 12 rooms and bath, a money maker; price $2,500. LYONS, 80 Court st., Boston.

LODGING HOUSE 17 rooms and bath, rent $65, price $565, including piano. Call ..... & Co., 3 Bulfinch pl., off Tremont.

LUNCH ROOM, 19 Kingston st., to be sold this month, call to-day; a good stand; this week and wife to make sooner on small n... Get the p...

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE
OF PIANOS ON EASY TERMS
IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS GREAT SALE

CHICKERING UPRIGHT $40,
GOOD for beginners, with stool and scarf; same in mahogany, slightly used; guaranteed 4 years. ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS.

IVERS & POND UPRIGHTS $95
MAHOGANY CASES, 3 pedals, in nice condition, usually sells for $300; to close out at this sale for $95. Terms to suit purchaser. EASY TERMS. ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS.

VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT $50
FULL octave, a splendid bargain in this well-known instrument. ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass.

Chickering Mahogany Upright $85
EACH mahogany case, 3 pedals, full size, original price $500; special price $85; you want a piano, please call at once; full value allowed for same; easy terms. ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS.

KRANICH & BACH UPRIGHT.
BRIGGS EBONY UPRIGHT.
WAYNARD UPRIGHT.
Your choice $75.
All are in splendid condition and warranted good chance; easy terms. ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS.

Free Delivery Everywhere in Unmarked Wagons

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SHAWMUT AV.
SALE STABLE,
830 and 832 Shawmut Av., Boston

J. MIX, from Dudley st. terminal of elevated R. R., will sell at public auction at the stable, as stands in Boston, 7 yrs. wt. 1300, kind and true to work single or double.

$90 BUYS

THE HANDSOME Kentucky bred fast trotting mare, 7 yrs. old, sound, Jennie Wilkes, by Nelson Wilkes, dam by Gen. Benton, 16 hands, weighs 1,000 lbs.; can be driven single or double; is a strong, long, full tail, strongly built and finely formed mare; has been used on a farm and is perfectly gentle; is one of the most handsome prospects offered; person with abilities to develop her into a perfect pet, as she is styled and is handsome enough as stands in this state today; any gentleman can buy her with warrants of a thoroughly safe family animal and fast trotter combined will do well to come and ride after her; the mare will be sure to be appreciated, as she is in every way worthy of it; also a handsome bay horse, 7 yrs. old, 1,000 lbs.; an irresistible purchase. $30 and 832 Shawmut av., Dudley.

$45 BUYS

BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 7 years old, kind and true in all places; trial given. 832 Shawmut av., 1 min. walk from Dudley st. terminal.

$30 BUYS SURREY.

THIS SURREY was sent to me to be sold; a fine, stylish vehicle, costly worth $75. 832 Shawmut av., Boston.

$100—STALLION—$100

AMBASSADOR WILKES.

BRIGHT BAY, 7 years old; Wilkes stallion, a handsome horse and a horse that stamps colts; he is more than 2.20, is very clever and fearless; weight 1,100 lbs.; is well broke single and double and a good roader, is a sure foul getter. 832 Shawmut av., 1 minute from Dudley st. terminal.

$25—$25

BUYS pretty second cherry bay mare, age 6 years, weight 975 lbs., can trot fast, and was used single and sired. 832 Shawmut av., Boston.

$100 BUYS

DARK BROWN HORSE age 6 years, weight 1200 lbs., a suitable horse for any kind of business; trial allowed. 832 Shawmut av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE OLD WHISKEY, gin and RUM—100 proof, 50 cents, full quart. THOS. SNOW & SONS, 39 No. Market st.; estab. nearly 100 years.

CLOTHING.

S. ZOROKOY—Ladies' and gents' first-class tailor; sewed, pressed, suits to order; cleaning, dyeing and pressing. 103 Stanford st., Boston.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE
OF PIANOS ON EASY TERMS
IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS GREAT SALE

ROGERS UPRIGHT $60,
A VERY nice piano in every way; small size, but powerful tone; used. ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury.

STEINWAY PIANO, also a FISCHER, $35
WE have a fine Steinway piano, in good condition, which we are offering for $35; also a Fischer piano, in good condition, which we are offering for $35; both will be sold at once. ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury.

Wood Mahogany Upright $93,
3 PEDALS, just as good as new; just right for a parlor. ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury.

WE OFFER AT THIS SALE
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS in used and new upright pianos; special prices that will appeal to any one in need of a good piano for any little money; pianos which, if sold at Boston's largest music houses would be sold for $500 to $600 each; no high rents, no agents to pay, no big salaries, no large buildings, we have no polished floors, no fine carpets, no frescoed walls, no ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury, right, in first-class condition, $90 all; every case and action warranted. ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury.

FURNITURE.

BIG FURNITURE SALE
$90
Will Furnish 4 Rooms Complete
With Up-to-Date Furniture and Carpets
AT AUCTION PRICES

Iron bed and spring	$3.00
Mattress	3.00
Blankets and pillows	2.50
Oak bureau and Commode	11.00
Oak Table	3.00
Oak Chair and Rocker	6.00
20 yds. Matting	2.00
Handsome Parlor Set	20.00
Mahogany Table	2.00
9x12 Brussels Bright Piano	12.00
Lace Curtains	2.00
Oak Dining Chairs	6.00
Art Square	12.00
Stair Pad and Pipe	7.50
75 yds. Oilcloth	7.50
	$142.50

This entire outfit cash or easy pay. $90
ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE IN BOSTON.
OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES—Any piece you want we will duplicate from this partial list and give you every possible advantage; any piece you want not mentioned, we have it; also pictures, clocks, portieres and fancy chairs, pictures, lace curtains, rugs, etc., at equally low prices; no use for us to mention you will get it at a price far below your regular dealers' prices; we have no agents; we sell direct from our factory to you; for, then look for the red flag. Open evenings till 10. 1,120 Columbus av., Roxbury Crossing.

TALKING MACHINES.

10 In. RECORD
24 CENTS
ALL KINDS OF TALKING MACHINES
$1.00 DOWN
$1 A WEEK
International Phonograph Co.,
157 Washington st., opp. Cornhill.
OPEN EVENINGS.

AUCTIONS.

By NEWELL D. ATWOOD, Auctioneer, 68 Devonshire st., Room 322.

$7000 Stock Cash Registers $7000
Brand new, each register sold separate, 258 Tremont st., at 10 a. m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31
76 registers, total address; sell for the high dollar; registers, total address; sell for the high dollar; registers, total address; sell for the high dollar; at your own price to buy one; also typewriter, 1 adding machine, 1 check writer, 1 safe, 1 cash goods. Call up 1322 Main and receive full particulars. 1,000 lumber boards, assorted sizes and lengths.

2,500 ROLLS WALL PAPER.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

FOR SALE—Plain slide valve horizontal engine 22"x48", 12"x20" wheel, $600; 18"x30" steamer, 108"x22" wheel, $525; 18"x24" Erie, 90"x20" wheel, $400; 16"x24" Erie, 72"x20" wheel, $325; 14"x20", with 10"x22" Reach, 78"x12" wheel, $150; 9"x12", with 48"x10" wheel, $100. DREW MCHY. AGENCY, Manchester, N. H. (Mention ads.)

AGENTS AND SALESMEN.

LIFE INSURANCE agents to leave the Continental Casualty Co. proposition, if you think you can't get blue; sell insurance that pays in thousands of installations. Call or write J. E. HAMBRICK, 6 Beacon st.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Wanted—Experienced Help in a Wood Working Factory.

By Derby Desk Co., Somerville, Mass.

BULLETIN OF HELP

required to be posted every morning before 9 a. m., at the Company's Salesrooms, 93 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

Apply to G. E. MacDougall.

KING OF ALL RAZORS.

A perfect razor, guaranteed to keep its edge one year without honing. Saves time and money and makes shaving a comfort. Write for circulars. Agents wanted. King of all Razor Strops the best. Best strop in the world. Cutlery and barbers' supplies carried and ordered on 30 days' credit. JOHN HENDEN CO., 105 Portland st.

MEN WANTED for automobile running and repairing; commercial courses; $15 to $25 weekly. BOSTON AUTO SCHOOL, 547 Tremont st.

A LARGE N. Y. house will pay $25 a week to man of ability, energy and good business address who is willing to work as directed 5 hours on own work daily; commercially staple. DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO., 501-502 19th Smith bldg., Boston.

AUTOMOBILES—Quality as chauffeur earn $25 a week, course $15.00; first opportunity; be guaranteed. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 229 Pleasant st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MAN with references and $600 can draw $25 weekly. GALE & CO., 47 Court st.

A BOY WANTED in the office; good chance to learn. X 120, American.

BOY 14-18 years, to learn a wholesale business. G 75, American.

BRICKLAYERS and plasterers. S. H. STOUGHTON, Beechwood, Mass.

CABINET MAKERS at R. HOLMAN & CO.'S, Dedham, Mass. Charles st. Chelsea, below Bridge.

CLYNE'S BOSTON PLUMBING & TRADE SCHOOL—Practical course, $15; day and evening; send for circulars. 121 Haverhill st., Boston.

CUTTERS, trimmers, cutters and M-Kay stitchers. Factory 30 Pleasant st., Malden. Apply to FRED T. MURPHY, 6 Bickford st., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

FIREMEN and linkmen on Massachusetts and other railroads; experience unnecessary; $75 to $150, become engineers and earn $150; brakemen $90; firemen $100; conductors and earn $120; promotion; unequalled opportunity for strong ambitious men; send stamp. RAILROAD ASSISTANCE BUREAU, Indianapolis, Ind.

HELP WANTED—Male.

HONEST MAN to learn position business, $15 per week; also 5 profits; must have small capital to invest. A 17, American.

LINEMEN WANTED—Electric light linemen wanted; steady work; apply. FRED. T. LEY & CO., 63a First st., Sq. Boston.

MAN in automobile store to learn business; good chance. 1, Boston, Mass.

MEN and boys wanted to earn $5 daily; after two weeks' instruction position guaranteed; special months' offer; catalogue free. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, 6 Hanover st., Boston.

OIL PLUMBING SCHOOLS, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Boston; graduates assisted to place on connection with the small Crane School of Plumbing.

PRINTER WANTED—Two-thirdsley, young man who can drive and help in shop. Apply to FRED T. HADLEY & CO., 63b First st., Sq. Boston.

RARE CHANCE for young man with business abilities to take charge of collecting route in established business, $2,000 required. Q 55, Boston American.

STEAM FITTER wanted, DERBY DESK CO., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Young man wanted in a wholesale and jobbing house; must be strong; $15 to $18. Summer st.

WANTED—Experienced men to drive up chairs, HEYWOOD BROS. & WAKEFIELD CO., 23 Lancaster st.

WANTED—For the U. S. Marine Corps, able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35, of good character, must speak, read and write English, and be citizens of the U. S.; pay $15 per month and board; duty wide in all parts of the world and in our own country; for full information apply at 10 Post st., Boston, or 306 Main st., Charlestown.

WANTED—Man with some outside work, to get rich-quick scheme, but a good, honest living; small capital required. Call at room 1106, Boston American.

WANTED—Two collectors for debits of $50 and upward; good references required. Call at room 39, 3d floor, Journal bldg., 9 to 10 a. m. or 4 to 5 p. m. Sept.; office hours, 8 to 9 a. m.

WANTED—Boy to learn bread operator; good pay while learning work. Apply, BRIGHAM & GRIGGS, 1 Milk st.

WANTED—First-class typewriter salesman; New England territory; easy terms. ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced lumber handlers, C. E. JENNINGS, room 1001 Old South bldg.

WANTED—Good jobbing carpenter, non-union man preferred; wages 35 cents an hour. Address 1 Bow st., Somerville.

WANTED—Short called workers, steady work; pay, $10 to $15 weekly; no canvassing. Call at 80 av., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Young man permanent and well-paying position for qualified man who can furnish $1,000 security; must be experienced. Call 9 to 10 a. m. KNAUF Burton, Ohio.

WANTED—Men interested to keep away from New Bedford until the strike at the Howland mill is over. Apply to 1 Howland st., New Bedford.

WANTED—At once, four first-class carpenters; $3 per day. Apply to 1 Boylston st., Room 17, Boston American.

WANTED—Young man to drive up chairs, HEYWOOD BROS. & WAKEFIELD CO., 23 Lancaster st.

WANTED at once—Several first-class carpenters, BILLINGS & SPENCER CO., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—First-class ladies' tailors. Apply to H. GERARD, 218 Boylston st.

6 GOOD PAINTERS wanted at 90 P. st., near cor. of 4th st., South Boston, at once. E. D. GRANT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A YOUNG MAN wants work; no canvassing. W. MACK, 20 Carter st., Everett.

A YOUNG MAN of good appearance would like position. N 72, Boston American.

BAKER—Why hire worthless loafers while men are idle? Here is a baker who can make bread or second bread, rolls, doughnuts, buns, reference. B 72, American.

BOOKKEEPER (exp.)—Wants small set of books to keep evenings; reasonable. F 107, American.

BOOKKEEPER, quick, accurate, capable. A 88, Boston American.

COOK, pastry, kitchen, waitress, dishwasher, 20 years' experience. 29 Bulfinch pl.

COOK—Position as cook in private family; best of references. Address 1 Bow st., Somerville.

COOK—Young man would like a job as coachman or janitor. WM. DAVENPORT, 39½ Village st., Dorchester.

CARPENTER, exp. hotel man, wants work. Address 1 Bow st., Somerville, Mass.

CHEF wants situation in the city; temperate, good references. Address 1 Bow st., Somerville.

JANITOR—Experienced man with good references wants position in office building or apartment house; can furnish best of references. Address 1 Bow st., Somerville.

LUNCH or restaurant manager wants situation, by man who has had experience; can furnish references. S 92, Boston American.

MACHINIST, young man, 12 years' experience, in charge of turrets and engine lathes. Box 104, Taunton, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN would like any general work; wages, $12 per week. 1 Bow st., Somerville, Mass.

PORTER for assistant janitor; strictly temperate and best of city references. A. W., 1304 Washington st.

POSITION as janitor of public or private building; best of references. Address 1 Bow st., Somerville, Mass.

POSITION as janitor building; references; temperate man. A 83, Boston American.

PRINTER wishes engagement with his printing plant; go anywhere. 1, Boston American.

SITUATION WANTED by a colored man as janitor or porter; good references. Address JOHN H. GREEN, 101 Brookline st., Cambridge.

SITUATION wanted by reliable young man, English, who has had years' experience in confectionery, best of references. Address Box 76, Boston.

SITUATION WANTED by a colored man at office or store; best of references. Address JOHN H. GIBBS, 101 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

STEWARD OR MANAGER of club or hotel, by man of experience; best of references. Address Box 76, Norwood, R. I.

SITUATION WANTED by young man, 19, experienced driving. W. JOHNSON, 83 W. Brookline st.

SALESMAN of athletic wants position with established concern; best of references. 1, Boston American.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wishes engagement. J. O. WILD, Springfield, Mass.

TEAMSTER wants work; second week. M. MOORE 30 Winchester st.

WAITER wants work; also washing from family's house. MRS. M. L. TAYLOR, 29 Dunde st., Dudley.

WANTED—Position as watchman by a sober, reliable man. Address M. 128 Paris st., East Boston.

WINDOW cleaning engine and hose; 20 years' experience; wants position at once; 5 years' experience; good references. A. 18, Boston American.

YOUNG MAN of good appearance and proved ability as an insurance salesman and collector desires a position of trust outside of his business; can furnish A1 references; has had 5 years' experience as a bookkeeper. Address S 78, Boston American.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG, respectable colored man would like position as order cook, or all around man. N 75, Boston American.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A FEW more ladies to work for us in their own homes during their spare time; light work; good pay; no canvassing. Address E. M. CHALWICK, MFG. CO., Taunton, Mass.

AN experienced girl wanted for general house work. MRS. D. HARRIS, 627 Columbus road, Dorchester.

CHOCOLATE and bonbon dippers wanted at LOWE'S & MORSE'S, 113 Fulton st.

DRESS CUTTING AND MAKING TAUGHT—Harvey A. Farrell's 1905 Tremont st., is now located at 212 Columbus av., Hoffman House building, room 3, suite 2; ladies' tailor.

DOMESTIC HELP of all kinds for private families; maintenance guaranteed at the ASCENSION SOCIETY, 8 Pemberton sq.

EXPERIENCED waist makers wanted; steady work; highest price paid to the right party. MISS M. GOLDEN, 12 Bromfield st., Room 1, 2d floor.

GENERAL housework girl wanted; good wages; no wash, grade girl; must have best of references. MRS. C. BELLOWS, 22 Wellesley Park (Cochituate).

LADY WANTED to run lodging house, five rooms; $4 per week. 54 Allston st., Boston.

MILLINER and shirt waist maker, suits made and trimmed artistically at lowest possible terms. MISS E. SMITH, 15 Temple pl.

SMART GIRLS as examiners, folders and machine operators. LASELL BROS., 42 Chauncy st.

WANTED—A housekeeper in family of 3, gent and 2 children, 3 and 5 years old; one with child preferred; good home and small pay; good home to right party. 68 miles from Boston. C. B. BRIGGS, North Pembroke, Mass.

WANTED—Reliable young woman; Protestant preferred; to do light housework and assist in lodging house. Address, stating age and amount wanted, H. and Box 3,102, Boston.

WANTED—Lady agents everywhere by old reliable firm; money and big premiums. Call or address INGALLS, 59 Julian st., Malden, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS to collect names for wood; also giving women protection from accident and fire. CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO., 1001 Boston st.

WANTED—Good washer and ironer; Quaker town, for small newly wed to be taken home; must be experienced; wages $5. 27 Cedar st., Somerville.

WANTED—At Miss Parker's, 1,201 Tremont st., Roxbury, cooks, experienced house maids and chambermaids; also a dishwasher. Tel. 1,201 Roxbury.

WANTED at 61 Hoyle st., city, girl to work in kitchen; must be referred that name can be given.

WANTED—Good girl for light housework in small family, good food and pay. E 48, Boston American.

WANTED—Girl for general work in lodging house. Apply 1 Bow st., Somerville.

WANTED—Young lady to learn photography; new process; light work. 1, Boston American.

WANTED—A lady to work with a tailor. H. SHUTE, 21 Middle st., city.

WANTED—Woman to do housework; good home, good wages; family of 3. Room 1006, Boston.

592 COLUMBUS AV., Suite 2, girl wanted to do light house work and cook with stewardess.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A SITUATION by a widow of capability and responsibility as housekeeper, or would take charge of managing housekeeper; would travel as companion, or go out of town. 1, Boston.

A—WASHING taken home or will do day's work; best of references. MRS. A. HIGGINS, 1 Bow st., Somerville.

A YOUNG IRISH GIRL wants work in a private family; is neat and willing. Call at 1,202 Tremont st., Roxbury.

ALL ROUND COOK wants work in city or country; hotel, restaurant or private family. 1, Boston American.

CHILDREN'S nurse wanting, making over and repairing; reasonable terms moderate. MRS. S., 765 Fourth st., E. Boston.

COLORED GIRL, 18th st., good cook, laundress, does children, excellent references. 23A Bloomfield st., Boston, Mass.

COLORED GIRL would like to take care of children. Address E. 56, 104 Columbus av.

GIRLS want work in fat to Back Bay or Brookline. 1, Boston American.

HOUSEKEEPER, with child, aged 2 yrs., desires position; widow's family. Address Housekeeper, 78 Perry st., Brookline, Mass.

LADY would like to care for child and assist in light housework. 1, Boston American.

POSITION as working housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to one child. 1, Boston American.

POSITION as stenographer, five years' experience, good office manager. A1 references. S 89, Boston American.

POSITION for light housework; competent woman; good home more important than wages. Address J. R., in Chestnut st., Fitchburg.

PRIVATE FAMILY wishes position in widower's family; HOUSEKEEPER, 53 Sterling st., suite 2, side room, bar, and stimulants; no objection to one child. 1, Boston American.

SITUATION as working housekeeper, by elderly woman; no objection to one child. Address MRS. M. GORDON at Mrs. Rose's, 126 Harrison av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER of sometimes desires temporary position; best of references. Address 1 Bow st., Boston American.

WAITRESS—Young lady quick and accurate, desires typewriting in office or at home. Address Typewriter, 1 Bow st., Somerville; best of references. A., 10 Adams st., Old Dorchester.

WANTED—A young woman to do washing, goes evening and morning, 50c per dozen, morning in family. MRS. CHARLES BRANN, 1 Bow st., South Boston.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper, by a capable woman, in a small family. Apply 45A Bennington st.

WAITRESS, first-class wants position in first-class dining room; good wages. 10 Bow st., Somerville.

WOMAN wants position as housekeeper, by elderly widow; no objection to one child. Address MRS. M. GORDON at Mrs. Rose's, 126 Harrison av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER of sometimes desires temporary position; best of references. Address 1 Bow st., Boston American.

WASHING

BARTLETT AND WHITNEY SPEAK AT WORCESTER

Latter Says People Want Liberal Trade Relations With Canada.

"INTEREST IS AMAZING."

WORCESTER, Nov. 1.—General Bartlett and Henry M. Whitney addressed a big Democratic rally at Mechanics' Hall and were given an enthusiastic greeting. The rally followed a dinner given at the Bay State House by the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts.

The speakers were enthusiastically applauded. General Bartlett spoke on the issues of the campaign, and Mr. Whitney said in part:

"Let me tell you briefly why the office of Lieutenant-Governor is made so prominent in this campaign. Some of us who think that great and lasting good can be achieved for the business interests of the country by establishing more liberal trade relations with Canada, have made an effort to arouse public opinion on this important subject. Our merchants gave hearty support to the cause, the people generally regarded it with favor.

Of National Concern.

"The opposition came largely from two powerful manufacturers, of whom Mr. Draper is representative, and secondly, the group of men who control the Republican party machinery in this State, of whom Mr. Draper is also a representative.

"Our Republican friends tell us that this is a matter of local importance only. But I tell you that it is a matter which far transcends local interests and becomes a question of national concern. Does any man doubt that before six years are passed the natural period of the incumbency of Mr. Draper, if he is successful, in the offices of Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, the tariff will have become a burning issue in this country?

"In waterproof office Mr. Draper is found he can be depended upon to exert all the influence he can against the revision of the tariff in the direction of lower duties. Is there any one doubt that his influence would be infinitely greater as Lieutenant-Governor or as Governor than as a private citizen of Massachusetts?

"In either office, official and political standing would give weight to his opinions, and his power to make permanent the bonds that hold commerce in check and limit trade, so that selfish and special interests may prosper disproportionately to the general welfare of industry, would be infinitely enlarged and magnified.

Issue Clearly Drawn.

"I will put two more questions to Mr. Draper. Will he say to the voters of Massachusetts that if he is elected Lieutenant-Governor this year he will not seek the office of Governor? Secondly, will he say that if he is elected Lieutenant-Governor he will not use his influence against reopening tariff legislation in this State and against placing raw materials on the free list?

"The issue is clearly drawn between Mr. Draper and myself, and it is for the people of Massachusetts to say which policy they desire to see made the dominant policy of the State. The merchants are almost unfriendly to the free trade policy. If in this campaign we have made the workingmen understand the question in all its bearings, and if never before beheld such an amazing popular interest in a political campaign as has been evinced by the great audiences which have greeted us every night in Boston, they will vote almost unanimously with us."

PRESIDENT WAS HURT IN CRASH OF STEAMERS

Knocked Through Window When Magnolia Collided With Esparta.

Special to the Boston American.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President Roosevelt, it is now known, was slightly injured when the lighthouse tender Magnolia collided with the fruit steamer Esparta, now at the mouth of the Mississippi. He was disrobing in his stateroom when the crash came. The impact threw him violently against a window looking out on deck. Mr. Roosevelt's head was forced through the window pane and he was cut about the arms and shoulders. They bled smartly for a few minutes, the broken glass flew in every direction. He discovered blood on his garments before he felt any pain.

The President had helped himself to his feet and ascertained these facts by the time Secretary Loeb and Surgeon-General Rixey appeared on the scene, although they had lost time in rushing to his room to assure themselves of his safety.

Mr. Roosevelt's own idea was that the slight cuts were inflicted while he was withdrawing his head and shoulders from the window by pieces of glass which still remained in the sash. He was sure that he was not even scratched by the plunge through the glass. The scratches were so slight that the President turned in and went to sleep a short time after the accident, a careful examination having first been made by Dr. Rixey.

When he arrived in Washington President Roosevelt was the picture of health.

A he looked down the sanguinary Dolphin's deck to-day his face was dry bronzed by exposure to sun and

MAN WHO SHOT WIFE INSANE

James Green of No. 8 Fifth street, East Boston, who shot his wife at the door of her home, No. 251 Bennington street, yesterday, was to-day committed to Taunton Insane Asylum by Judge Cleary. Green was examined by Dr. Hickey and Dr. Keefe, and they pronounced the man undoubtedly insane.

MYSTERIOUS $100,000 FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—A mysterious fire early to-day destroyed the eight-story brick warehouse of Joseph M. Fenton Company, at Nos. 5134 and 5136 Master street. The loss is $100,000.

TAMMANY INSULT TO AMERICAN FLAG AND MR. HEARST AROUSES STORM OF PROTEST

Entwined With Red Flag of Anarchy, Stars and Stripes Float Over Park Row.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—By the direction of Mayor McClellan's political managers, a banner was swung across Park Row opposite City Hall yesterday afternoon, bearing an American flag and close alongside the red flag of anarchy. A banner marked "McClellan" upheld the American flag; a band marked "Hearst" bore the red emblem. Under this entwining of the Stars and Stripes and the red was the query:

"Under which flag?"

For hours this political device swung in the breeze. During that time it provoked the most extraordinary scenes of indignant tumult; it stirred thousands to the verge to rage at the double insult to the American colors and to W. R. Hearst, and it brought about the most impressive scenes of demonstrations in Mr. Hearst's behalf that have been witnessed throughout the campaign.

In the end, Mayor McClellan's managers, appalled by the public clamor, sent a band of workmen hurrying over to Park Row to remove the banner. Charles F. Murphy issued a trembling note of excuse and the friends of Mayor McClellan were fairly dazed by the rebound of the insult on the public.

"Will Cost Tammany 25,000 Votes."

"The putting up of these banners will cost Mr. McClellan more than 25,000 votes," said a well known Catholic priest, who saw the flags on Park Row and at once paid a visit to the AMERICAN office. "It is outrageous for McClellan to use the American flag to advertise himself in this way," he continued, "and an insult not only to Mr. Hearst but to the intelligence of the American people to attach or attempt to attach the flag of anarchy to Mr. Hearst's name.

"I have been a registered Tammany voter all my life, and my father was before me, and I have never voted any other ticket. Up to fifteen minutes ago I intended to vote for McClellan for Mayor, but as a protest against the sort of thing that actuates Tammany to cause a banner like that to be put up in the public square, I shall vote for Hearst and his ticket, and I dare say many thousands of others will turn away from their wonted fealty to the party."

MR. HEARST SPEAKS AT SIX RALLIES TO CHEERING THRONGS

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—After speaking to big gatherings at Carnegie Hall and Murray Hill Lyceum, William R. Hearst toured Queens last night, and spread the gospel of anti-graft to crowds who overflowed floods of enthusiasm for the cause. Long Island City, Flushing, Richmond Hill, Ridgewood and Corona were all on his programme and all turned out in great numbers to show Hearst they favored the man who is trying to rid New York of Murphy, McCarren and their choice for Mayor.

Wherever Mr. Hearst and his fellow-candidates went they found the rank and file of the voters waiting to receive them as none of any party's candidates have been received.

Both halls in Manhattan were filled to their capacity and at both there was enough anti-graft sentiment to furnish an entire campaign.

Mr. Hearst came on the stage as Rice S. Coler, candidate for president of the Borough of Brooklyn, was speaking.

He was wildly cheered, but rose and, motioning toward Mr. Coler, secured attention for the remainder of his speech.

Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, who acted as chairman of the meeting, in introducing Mr. Hearst, said:

"This man needs no introduction from me. Rather permit me, Mr. Hearst, to say that I have the honor to introduce this audience to you."

There was a big shout at that and it continued until Mr. Hearst came down to the edge of the stage and, raising both hands, begged silence, as he had six more meeting to address and his voice was limited.

Six Meetings to Address.

Mr. Hearst said:

"My friends, I regret that I can only speak briefly as I have to visit to-night six meetings in the two boroughs.

"I am glad to have this opportunity of addressing my fellow business men and of briefly explaining my position and stating my principles.

"I desire emphatically to state that I am a conservative business man, conducting large businesses in five leading cities on sound and legitimate business lines.

"Furthermore, I submit that not only is my business policy sound and legitimate, but my political principles are sound and conservative.

"And I am also prepared to demonstrate that my public policies are conservative in the true sense of the word.

"I have served two terms in Congress and the bills I have introduced have been sound and impartially for the benefit of the whole community.

I introduced my bill giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate rates and abolish discrimination just one year before the administration introduced its bill, and I desire no higher commendation of the soundness and conservatism of my bill than the fact that the administration bill has copied my bill in almost every item, in almost every clause, in almost every word.

"What we want is less 'honest graft' and more honest business.

"I define American conservatism, my friends, as the conservatism of those fundamental principles, those rights and liberties that have made our nation the greatest, before the world and our people the most prosperous in the world.

SHEPARD DECLARES THAT HE FAVORS HEARST POLICIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Edward M. Shepard, before the Young Men's Democratic Club of the First Ward of Brooklyn last night said that he did not believe a campaign of personal vilification worthy of the great parties and predicted that the Democratic party would be united a year hence on the question of municipal ownership.

"I want to see all that Mr. Hearst stands for accomplished step by step. There is a great deal that has been argued for that I agree with, but we do not want to see the governmental make butter, set up groceries or make bread for the community. The street, however, were made for the community."

Hearst Still Leads in Canvass of Mayoralty Fight

The third day of the New York World's canvass of the political situation shows Hearst still in the lead for the mayoralty, with McClellan second and Ivins third.

A secret poll of the Metropolitan Railway Company showed 90 per cent. of the employes for Hearst. On the elevated 80 per cent. or more and on the subway between 80 and 90 per cent. declared themselves for the same candidate.

Yesterday's poll in Brooklyn showed Hearst ahead, with McClellan a close second and Ivins a bad third.

The summary of the World's poll up to date follows:

McClellan . . . 4,308
Ivins 3,115
Hearst. 5,125

KIDNAPPED GIRL IS SOUGHT HERE

Private detectives are seeking in this city Lena White, a beautiful New York girl, whose father is said to be one of New York's best known physicians. She has been missing for three weeks, and it is believed that she was kidnapped and brought here.

The detectives have learned since coming here that the girl was brought to this city by a man well known to the New York police, and for two days they remained at a South End lodging house.

From the lodging house they have been unable to trace the couple, but the girl was seen the following day at a question able resort in the South End.

The girl is a particularly attractive young woman of 22 years of age. She is 5 feet 8 inches tall, large, dark brown eyes, dark hair, regular features and well proportioned.

LYNN MAN HELD AS BURGLAR IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Nov. 1.—Samuel A. Warner, who says he is a shoe worker from Lynn, was arrested here to-day on suspicion of being implicated in the recent burglaries of merchants, which have been going on in this city. He gave his address as No. 913 Washington street, Lynn.

BLOW UP SAFE; GET $500.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Thieves made a clean up at the deputch postoffice five miles east of her, early this morning. The safe was blown up and about $500 in cash and money was secured.

PLAY STOPPED BY N. Y. POLICE

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The police have stopped the production of George Bernard Shaw's play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," also by arresting Samuel Gumpertz, manager of the Garrick Theatre, in which the first New York production of the play was made, on a charge of offending public decency in sanctioning the performance.

Manager Gumpertz was paroled on his promise to bring with him to court all the members of the company, including Mary Shaw, Arnold Daly, Chrystal Herne, John Findlay, Fred Tyler and George Warren, and also ex-State Senator W. H. Reynolds, owner of the Garrick Theatre.

Police Commissioner McAdoo himself saw the play and conferred with Mayor McClellan before issuing his order. He warned the company that any one participating in further performances of this play would be arrested.

SAY DEATH VALLEY CROESUS WILL LIVE

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 1.—Physicians now express a belief that Walter Scott, the Death Valley miner, who was thrown from an automobile while running fifty miles an hour, and severely hurt, will recover.

PICTURES FOR RECRUITS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 1.—The Navy Department has sent several men about the country to show enticing pictures of life on shipboard, in an interest young men of inland towns and secure recruits.

Cigars—Specials.
(First Floor, Essex Street Side)

Quality considered, we think these goods the best values ever shown in Boston.

Genuine Porto Rico Brevas, a large shapet just received. To introduce this brand we will sell a box of 50 for $1.39

Londres Key West, a clear Havana, full size, per hundred $1.25

Domestic Rothschild, a very clear, pleasant cigar, box of 50 ..... $1.25

STRICTLY FIREPROOF THROUGHOUT.
HENRY SIEGEL CO.
WASHINGTON & ESSEX STS.

Advance Photographs For Christmas.
(Seventh Floor, Hayward Place Side)

Now is the time to secure your sittings, and our work proves that this is the place.

12 Genuine Platinum Sepia Photos, in folders or cut, regularly here $6.00, and usually $10.00 and $12.00 at individual studios, this week only $3.00

Extra Announcement

Clean and Pure Food Conference by Speakers from Women's Health Club.

On Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock this special conference will be held in our Lecture Room, Fifth Floor. Everyone invited—open conference with an opportunity for the audience to ask questions. Subjects follow:

"Needed Legislation To Keep Food Clean."—Miss E. M. Whitmore, President Women's Health Club.

"Government Protection of Dairy Products."—Mr. George W. Rice, Inspector Dairy Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

"Transmission of Disease by Contact."—Speaker to be announced.

Our Annual Pure Food Fair and Autumn Festival

(Grocery Dept., Fifth Floor)

The First Event of Its Kind Boston Ever Witnessed

Thousands and thousands thronged our vast Grocery Department all day yesterday at the inauguration of our first annual Pure Food Fair. They listened to the splendid music, attended the instructive lectures, were interested in the many demonstrations of leading Food Products —but what is more important still, bought groceries at prices which meant positive economy.

The visitors expressed themselves as satisfied with the hygienic arrangement of bins and refrigerators and went away impressed with the fact that this is undoubtedly New England's finest grocery.

Daily Concerts in Grocery Department by **Salem Cadet Orchestra** At 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

We quote here but a part of the hundreds of price inducements which make this Fair the real success that it is.

Lectures
Mrs. Mary L. Wade, the well-known authority on cooking.
Lectures Daily at 10:30 A. M.

COFFEE
Our special combination, fine flavor and aroma, fresh roasted daily, regularly sold at 25c. Special, 10 lbs. $1.95, 3 lbs. $1.00, lb. 21c

Benedorp's Premium Chocolate—guaranteed absolutely pure, goes further in cooking than any other chocolate, 1/2 lb. package 12c, 1 lb. package 16c

Preserved Whole Fruits—HAZEL Brand whole fruits selected, packed in heavy syrup, assorted as follows: Raspberries, blueberries, red cherries, yellow cherries, greengages, plums, pineapples. Can 15c, 3 cans for 40c, dozen cans $1.75, 3 lb. glass jar $1.20, 2 lb. glass jar 75c 10c

1 lb. glass jar 28c

Jam—HAZEL pure fruit jam, in asthetics, 1 lb. glass jar (Phoenix top), 1 can $2.55, 1 jar 22c

Orange Marmalade—Bitter HAZEL Brand, 1 lb. jar, 1 doz. $2.55, 1 jar 20c

New Layer Figs—1800 10 lb. boxes fancy new Smyrna layer figs, just received, very thin skin, delicious fruity sweet and tender. Autumn Festival price, 10 lb. wood box $1.10, lb. 13c

Cake and Pastry Flour—Specially prepared for fine cake and pastry, fancy patent, in wood 49 lbs. per bbl. barrel $4.00, 24 1/2 lb. cotton sack 75c

Soup—Potter & Wrightington's Trisolor, all kinds, Doz. 95c, 1 can 25c

SUGAR
H. & E. fine granulated Sugar, 10 lb. cotton sack 45c
10 lbs. limit to each purchaser.

Oatmeal—Best kiln dried, steam cooked rolled oats, 10 lbs. 32c

Pea Beans—Selected California pea beans yellow split for green peas or pearl barley, 10 lbs. 52c, per lb. 5 1/2c

Rice—Head Carolina head, all large whole grains, 10 lbs. 75c, 3 lbs. 38c, 1 lb. 10c

Pancake Flour—Aunt Jemima, for Griddle Cakes, Muffins and Gems. 6 packages 50c, package 9c

Corn Starch—HAZEL Brand, delicious for puddings and blanc manges. 6 packages 50c, package 7c

Evaporated Peaches—Large, sweet fruit, 12c 14c lbs. 10c

Buckwheat—HAZEL self-rising, makes delicious light cakes. 6 packages 50c, 3 lb. package 15c

Peaches—HAZEL Brand California yellow Clingstone, large, ripe luscious fruit, put up in heavy sugar syrup, 1 doz. $2.15, can 27c

Sliced Peaches—HAZEL Brand, delicious served with whipped cream, 3 lbs. can 35c, 2 1/2 lb. can 30c, 2 lb. can, doz. $1.80, can 14c

Tapioca—HAZEL Instant Tapioca, makes delicious puddings, etc. Special, 1 pkg. 10c, pkg. 8c

FLOUR
HAZEL Brand, best XXXX Minnesota Patent, flour for all family uses, guaranteed, 49 lbs. barrel by wood $5.00, 24 1/2 lb. barrel $2.75, 12 1/4 lb. cotton sack 75c

Green Gage and Egg Plums—HAZEL Brand, large California fruit, new packed. Doz. $2.85, can 25c

Blueberries—HAZEL, large, high bush blueberries, delicious flavor, 6 cans $1.15, 2 lb. can 20c

Red Raspberries—HAZEL, extra selected red ripe raspberries, in heavy syrup, 6 cans $1.05, can 19c

Pineapple—HAZEL, fresh packed, full fruit flavor, sliced and cubed. Doz. $2.40, 2 lb. can 21c

Tomatoes—HAZEL Brand, finest quality, hand packed, large, whole, red ripe tomatoes. Doz. $1.70, 3 lb. full can 14c

Peas—MILFORD Brand, new packed, sulting sugar, salted peas, tender. Hot flavor. Doz. $1.60, can 14c

Lima Beans—HAZEL Brand, thin, uniform size, sweet and tender. Doz. $1.35, 3 lb. can 11c

Asparagus—Royal Red California Grass. Doz. $2.10, 1/2 lb. can 18c

Asparagus Tips—HAZEL Brand, California asparagus tips. Doz. $2.35, 1 lb. square can 25c

Lard—Armour's shield or Swift's Silver Leaf pure lard. 10 lb. pail $1.00, 5 lb. pail 51c

EARLY JUNE PEAS
150c cases Lipton sifted early June Peas, medium size, tender. Special case 85c, doz. $1.35, doz. 10c, 2 lb. can 8c

Tomatoes—Fiber Brand. These tomatoes are grown from selected seed, special care being used in picking and packing full ripened fruit, delicious flavor retained. Doz. $1.15, 2 lb. can 10c

Butter—HAZEL, made fresh daily from rich, heavy cream, delicious for table use. Can 30c, 3 cans for 85c, 1 lb. print, daily 28c

Cheese—Herkimer County, rich, full cream cheese, used for table, delicious for serving. Can 30c, 1 lb. 16c

Flavoring Extracts—HAZEL Brand, Lemon, Vanilla and Lemon Extract, double strength, guaranteed absolutely pure. Vanilla, 10 oz. size $1.00, 4 oz. size 45c, 2 oz. 28c, 1 lemon, 10 oz. $1.15, 4 oz. size, 2 oz. 15c, 1 oz. 20c

Baking Powder—HAZEL, guaranteed pure cream of tartar, equal if not better in quality than many higher priced brands. Doz. $1.45, 3 lb. can 35c

Spices—Black Pepper, double ground; Mustard, Jamaica Allspice, Ramee Ginger or Zanzibar Cloves, guaranteed absolutely pure, 1 lb. can 35c, 1/2 lb. can 12c

Apples—Fancy Baldwins and Greenings, 13th, 4 $3.85, peck 85c

Attractive Offerings in Curtains, Couch Covers and Screens

(Third Floor, Hayward Place Side)

Cross Stripe Curtains, 500 pairs, 3 yards long, full width, always sold at 89c, this lot, a pair 59c

Battenburg Lace Curtains, 50 pairs, a $2.50 quality selling at, a pair $1.50

Cluny Curtains, only 72 pairs, made of fine quality net, finished with edge and insertion, a $3.50 curtain offered at, a pair $2.00

Ruffled Bobinette Curtains

500 pairs of these regular $1.50 Curtains, secured from a manufacturer in urgent need of cash at just one-half their value. These are all new, perfect goods and offered for Wednesday at a price never before named on this quality Curtains, a pair 75c

Window Shades, a lot of 1000, all ready to put up, regular 25c shades, each 16c

Couch Covers, extra quality, 60 inches wide, 3 yards long, a $4.00 cover, at $2.50

Japanese Screens, 5-fold, sold in the regular way these screens would bring $5.00, for this sale $3.00

Imported Enameled Ware at Almost Tinware Prices (Basement)

A sale of high-grade turquoise blue, quadruple coated, white lined, enameled covers and handles—an opportunity that may never be given again. A limited quantity, all told about 5000 pieces, at about half the actual value.

Tea Pots
1-qt. 2-qt. 3-qt. 4-qt.
49c 69c 79c 89c

Coffee Pots
1-qt. 2-qt. 3-qt. 4-qt.
49c 69c 79c 89c

Tea Kettles, flat bottom,
3-qt. 4-qt. 5-qt. 6-qt.
79c 89c $1.15 $1.25

Milk Pans
1/2-qt. 1-qt. 1 1/2-qt. 2-qt.
15c 19c 22c 25c

Preserving Kettles, ball handle, with lip
3-qt. 4-qt. 5-qt. 6-qt.
33c 39c 46c 59c

Pudding Pans
1-qt. 2-qt. 2 1/2-qt. 3-qt.
19c 25c 29c 35c

Berlin Sauce Pans, long handle, enamel cover
2-qt. 3-qt. 4-qt. 5-qt.
39c 49c 59c 75c

Berlin Sauce Pots, side handles, enamel covers
2-qt. 3-qt. 4-qt. 5-qt.
39c 49c 59c 75c

Berlin Kettles, ball handle, enamel cover
2-qt. 3-qt. 4-qt. 5-qt.
39c 49c 59c 75c

Dish Pans
10-qt. 75c
14-qt. 98c
17-qt. 1.15

Roasting Pans
14 1/2 x 9 1/2 x 5 15x10
79c 89c

Lipped Sauce Pans
1-qt. 2-qt.
19c 29c
3-qt. 4-qt.
35c 39c

Soap Dishes
Hanging or flat 25c

Water Pails
10-qt. 12-qt.
79c 89c

Shallow Pie Plates
9-inch 10-inch
15c 19c

Deep Pie Plates
9-inch 22-inch
18c 22c

Rice or Milk Boilers
1 qt. 75c
1 1/2 qt. 89c
2 qt. 98c
2 1/2 qt. $1.15

Mixing Bowls
1/2 qt. 10c
1 qt. 15c

Frying Pans
6 1/2 inch 19c
7 1/2 inch 25c
8 inch 29c
9 inch 35c

Funnels
Each 15c

Drinking Cups
1/2 Pint 3/4 Pint 1 Pint
10c 13c 15c

Wash Basins
11 inch 25c
12 inch 29c
12 1/2 inch 35c
13 1/2 inch 39c

Ladles
All sizes 15c

Perforated Ladles
All sizes 15c

Flat Skimmers
All sizes 15c

Cut Glass and China

(Basement)

Mid-Week Specials Worth Attention

Cut Glass Celery Trays
Rich deep cut glass Celery Trays in many new designs. These would regularly bring $5.00, but to create interest for this sale, we offer them at $2.75

Cut Glass Water Bottles
Rich cut glass in a variety of new and brilliant designs. Sale price, each $2.95

Cut Glass Decanters
Rich deep cut glass decanters with or without handles. In many new designs. Worth from $7.50 to $10.00, here, each $5.00

Austrian China Salad Bowls
In rich hand decorations. 8 and 9 inch size. 50c and 75c values at, each 25c

Austrian China Chocolate Sets
Consisting of chocolate pitcher and 6 cups and saucers. Neat spray decorations with gold edges. For set $1.00

From the Lamp Section

Parlor Table Lamps
In rich dark green matt finish, trimmed complete with either 10-inch green corrugated dome shades or hand decorated globes. Valued at $5. Special $2.95

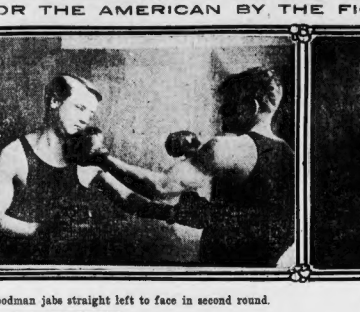
Metal Parlor Table Lamps
In old brass finish, with improved centre draft burner and beglass shades, with deep fringe. Valued at from $17.50 to $25.00. Here complete at $10.00

WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

SOME OF THE BLOWS STRUCK IN THE FIGHT, POSED FOR THE AMERICAN BY THE FIGHTERS THEMSELVES.

"Corbett" uppercutting, with Goodman crossing left to face.

Goodman scoring left to pit of stomach.



Goodman jabs straight left to face in second round.

Goodman hooks right to jaw in tenth round.

TERRY MAY MEET BRITT AT 'FRISCO

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Jimmy Britt wants a go with Terry McGovern. Billy Roach, formerly of this city, representing Matchmaker Coffroth of San Francisco, is speeding to New York, empowered to offer for a bout between Britt and Terry during November or December, a purse of $12,000, or sixty per cent. of the gross receipts.

Coffroth claims to have the permits necessary to pull the bout off in 'Frisco, but to holding out Colma as a second choice for the site of the proposed battle.

Joe Humphrey, Terry's manager, has decided not to accept Coffroth's offer no matter how flattering, and he is determined that battling Nelson must be McGovern's first opponent.

MEXICAN IS CHOICE OVER EDDIE HANLON

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1.—The Hanlon-Herrera fight will not take place on November 3, as originally announced. Herrera is laid up with a severe cold, and a postponement of one week has been effected. This is to be a grudge fight.

Spider Kelly, who will look after Hanlon, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday morning from San Francisco. Hanlon is a pronounced favorite as far as his personality is concerned, but on form Herrera figures the best as the legitimate favorite.

W. C. TEMPLE ILL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.— W. C. Temple of Pittsburg, Pa., the donor of the "Temple Cup," and widely known in baseball and automobile circles, is ill at the Auditorium here. Mr. Temple was stricken with pneumonia last Tuesday shortly before his arrival here while on the way with Mrs. Temple to the Pacific coast.

Referee Called His Bout With Kid Goodman a Draw CORBETT PLEASED WITH DECISION

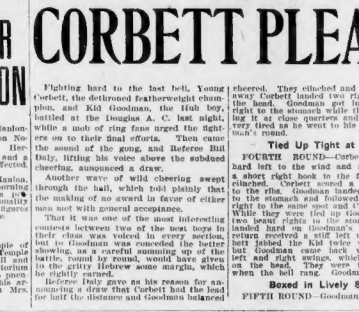
Fighting hard to the last bell, Young Corbett, the dethroned featherweight champion, and Kid Goodman, the Hub boy, battled at the Douglas A. C. last night, while a mob of ring fans urged the fighters on to their final efforts. Then came the sound of the gong, and Referee Bill Daly, lifting his voice above the subdued cheering, announced a draw.

Another wave of wild cheering swept through the hall, which told plainly that the making of no award in favor of either man met with general acceptance.

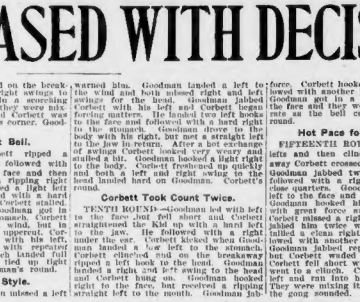
That it was one of the most interesting contests between two of the best boys in their class was voiced in every section, but to Goodman was conceded the better showing, as a careful summing up of the battle, round by round, would seem to give to the gritty Hebrew some margin, which he rightly earned.

Referee Daly gave as his reason for announcing a draw that Corbett had the lead for half the distance and Goodman balanced

"Corbett" puts right over on jaw in the second round.



Both boys exchanged left hooks to the jaw in the sixth round.



Goodman uppercuts to the jaw in twelfth round.

"Corbett" drives right to heart in fourth round.

cheered. They clinched and on the breakaway Corbett landed two right swings to the head. Goodman got in a scorching right to the stomach while they were mixing it at close quarters and Corbett was very tired as he went to his corner. Good work Goodman.

Tied Up Tight at Bell.

FOURTH ROUND—Corbett ripped a hard left to the wind and followed with a short right hook to the face and then clinched. Corbett scored a ripping right to the ribs. Goodman landed a light left to the stomach and followed with a hard right to the same spot and Corbett staggered. While they were tied up Goodman got in two heavy rights on the stomach. Corbett landed hard on Goodman's wind, but in return received a stiff left uppercut. Corbett jabbed the Kid twice with his left, but Goodman came back with repeated left and right swings, which landed full on the head. They were tied up tight when the bell rang. Goodman's round.

Boxed in Lively Style.

FIFTH ROUND—Goodman missed a left warned him. Goodman landed a left to the wind and both missed right and left swings for the head. Goodman jabbed Corbett with his left and Corbett began forcing matters. He landed two left hooks to the face and followed with a hard right to the stomach. Goodman drove to the body with his right, but met a straight left to the jaw in return. After a hot exchange of swings Corbett looked very weary and stalled a bit. Goodman landed a light right to the body. Corbett freshened up quickly and both a left and right swing to the head landed hard on Goodman. Corbett's round.

Corbett Took Count Twice.

TENTH ROUND—Goodman led with left to the face and fell short and Corbett straightened the Kid up with a hard left to the jaw, but followed with a right under the ear. Corbett kicked when Goodman landed a low left to the stomach. Corbett clinched and on the breakaway ripped a left hook to the head. Goodman landed a right and left to the head and Corbett hung on. Goodman hooked right to the jaw, but received a jolting straight left to the mouth. Goodman jabbed left to face. Corbett hooked left to jaw and followed with another left hook to the wind. Goodman got in a hard straight left to the face and they were mixing it at a hot rate as the bell called time. Corbett's round.

Hot Pace for Last Round.

FIFTEENTH ROUND—They exchanged lefts and then clinched. On the breakaway Corbett crossed his right to the face. Goodman jabbed twice with his left and followed with a right uppercut while at close quarters. Goodman scored a straight left to the face and then went to a clinch. Goodman hooked him right to the face with great force and Corbett staggered. Corbett missed a right swing and Goodman jabbed him twice with his left. Corbett rallied a clean right to the wind and followed with another to the same district. Goodman jabbed repeatedly with his left but Corbett wuded in looking for more. Corbett fell short with his right and they went in a clinch. Corbett talked with his left and ran into hard left to the wind. They were mixing it at a great pace when the gong sounded. Even round.

PENNSY MAY NOT CONTEST WITH CRIMSON

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—There may be no Penn-Harvard game this season, as the former eleven says she will pay no attention to the Crimson team's protest of Lamson, the crack tackle. Harvard will have to play the team the Quakers present or remain in Boston. A faculty meeting will be held to-day and the protest acted upon.

This protest from the Crimson has caused more criticism at the University of Pennsylvania than did Harvard's claim that Joe McCracken was ineligible several years ago, and the effort was made to keep it up out of the annual contest with the Crimson. Pennsylvania thinks that Harvard's protest of Lamson is out of place. The authorities at the university say that Harvard knows very well that last year the Lamson case was taken before the so-called Brown conference, and after the facts were made known the decision that Lamson was eligible for two more years was reached.

CARR MAY NOT BE IN INDIAN GAME

Captain Hurley of the Harvard eleven and right tackle "Herr" Squires got into the scrimmage on Soldiers Field yesterday afternoon. It is highly probable that these two men will play in the Indian game Saturday.

In celebration of the return of these men, the varsity played a good game against a strong second eleven so long as the first string varsity men remained in the lineup. As soon as substitutes were put in the second began to have the better of the argument, until finally in the second half the second eleven scored a touchdown, carrying the ball from the forty-five-yard line.

26 Yard Run by Lockwood.

A twenty-six-yard run by Lockwood on a fake kick was the chief factor in enabling the second team to score. Lockwood made another run of equal length earlier in the game, also on a fake kick, a sad story to tell about the varsity ends. The varsity scored two touchdowns in all.

Outside of the scrimmage, which was of thirty-five minutes duration there was practically no work done by the Harvard men. Starr and O'Brien were given a day's rest, while Coy and Fegan were laid off with slight injuries. Carr may not be able to play in the Indian game Saturday.

There was a large squad of coaches on the field. Bert Waters took hold of the first eleven and drove them hard. No man on Soldiers Field can make as many more as can Waters.

Earl Brill displayed good form on the offensive, going through the second's line for fifteen yards at one try.

The varsity's first score came as the result of carrying the ball from the second's forty-two yard mark on short, steady plunges. Their second score came from a series of fumbles and punts.

Horr is still being played as first choice at left guard. It is significant that Pierce and Kershburg are both being worked at right guard. This would make it look as though it were a question between them as to who would play right guard, leaving Burr at the other guard position.

The Lineup in Scrimmage.

The lineup in the scrimmage follows: Varsity—Hall, Bartels, Sargent, Hurd, left end; Brill, left tackle; Burr, McAdoo, left guard; White, Cunniff, center; Kershburg, Pierce, right guard; Squires, Spear, Fultz, right tackle; Macdonald, Ball, right end; Gilbert, Lincoln, Quigley, quarter; Foster, Nichols, left half; Hurley, Herrick, right half; Paul, Guild, full back. Second—Jaches, Leary, right end; Herrick, right tackle; Stephenson, right guard; Horr, center; Harding, Cross, Wood, Brown, left guard; Irving, Witherby, left tackle; Timmins, quarter; Watts, Heilbrun, right half; Rischer, Hughes, left end; Lockwood, left half; Hanley, Davis, full.

'CORBETT' SAW FIGHT PHOTOS

"Young Corbett" was an interested spectator at the moving pictures of the Britt-Nelson fight at the Hub Theatre yesterday. He pronounced them the best ever.

"They show that Nelson's head," said the Denverite, "is as good as an extra arm. I know from experience what Battling can do with his brains, too. He certainly is a great bout."

The fight pictures will be shown three times daily at the Hub the rest of the week.

GRIFFITH GETS ROY HITT

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Roy Hitt, the promising southpaw now on the payroll of the San Francisco club, has been disposed of to the New York American League club.

His record of twenty games won out of thirty pitched this past season is certainly a fine one for a youngster. The amount paid for his release was not disclosed, but $2,000 is understood to be the price.

ATTELL IN BOUT WITH TUCKER

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—"Chick" Tucker, the pride of the Hub colony, met Abe Attell of California at the Summit A. C., this city. The contest was a three-round affair. Attell, with his usual cleverness, had no trouble in counteracting Tucker's constant rushes. There was no decision.

BILL GARDNER TO QUIT RING

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 1.—Billy Gardner and his trainer, Lynch, leave to-day on steamer Calvin Austin for Boston. Gardner says that he has hardly cleared expenses here and will never enter the ring again as a fighter, but will help train his brothers.

FIGHT BY ROUNDS DESCRIBED BY AN EXPERT

FIRST ROUND—Corbett opened up with a wild right swing for the head. Goodman started a rush matters, but the two hard rights to the stomach stopped his onward career. Corbett ripped in a sizzling right under the heart, and Goodman gasped a bit. Goodman landed a hard right swing on the face. They clinched, and on the breakaway Corbett got in a right to the head. Corbett tried to end matters right here, but missed two terrific right swings for the head. They went into a clinch. Corbett rushed the Kid to the ropes but received a straight left to the face. Goodman received a hard left to the stomach. Corbett landed a right left to the face. Corbett ripped over a hard right to the head and then they went into a clinch as the bell sounded. Corbett's round.

Fought at Close Quarters.

SECOND ROUND—Corbett rushed into a clinch and pounded Goodman's kidneys hard. Corbett on the breakaway landed a right hook to the jaw. Goodman got a hard left to Corbett's head and they clinched. Corbett hooked a light left to the face. While fighting at close quarters Corbett ripped right to the jaw. Goodman jabbed a clean left to the face. In close the Kid ripped a hard left to the body. Corbett winced and then clinched. A stiff return uppercut right and left drew fire from Corbett's nose. Goodman staggered Corbett with a left to the stomach. Even round.

Corbett to Corner Tired.

THIRD ROUND—Corbett jabbed Goodman hard, but the Kid came back with a hard straight left to the nose. Corbett missed a terrible left swing for the head and then clinched. Corbett rushed and ran into a straight left to the stomach. This blow hurt Corbett more than any other blow during the fight. Goodman stabbed a fight one to the jaw. Corbett worked a pretty shift and the crowd

"Corbett" puts right over on jaw in the second round.

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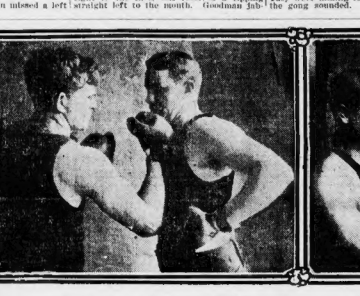

Goodman uppercuts to the jaw in twelfth round.

"Corbett" drives right to heart in fourth round.

lit in the rest of the journey; but it was a crude method of getting at the real meat of the bout.

That Corbett was entirely satisfied with what he got found expression when he stated that if he had Goodman in the condition that the latter had him, he could have surely won.

Narrow Squeak for Corbett.

That the little favorite never had such a narrow escape from a decisive defeat he himself practically acknowledges. Five times during the latter part of the fight he was obliged to take the count because he was in such dire distress from the severity of Goodman's terrific smashes to his midsection, which took all the starch out of him, and twice he appeared on the verge of being knocked out, but by his great generalship in pulling out, though helpless as far as his own strength was concerned, he was able to go to the end, but not with the same stride with which he began the conflict.

It was a pitiful picture that Corbett, the boy known everywhere for his greatness as a fighter presented, shaking to the mat completely subdued and with despair in every feature and movement, due to the gritty gameness of the aggressive Hebrew. But never once did he lose control of his head, though he lost the power to even strike out to meet Goodman's ferocious attack. Corbett he stood up under the hurricane of blows rained upon him, never forgetting to cover up the vital spots and grappling his way around the ring until the welcome sound of the bell.

WALCOTT LEWIS PREVENTED BY THE SHERIFF

Special to the Boston American.

DETROIT, Nov. 1.—After chasing forty miles through two counties in an effort to find a place where the Joe Walcott-Willie Lewis mill might be pulled off, the idea was finally abandoned early this morning, and 200 sports started back for Detroit, satisfied that they had been in at the death of the boxing game in this section.

Originally the bout was slated for a barn house in Wayne county, just outside the Detroit lines. The prosecuting attorney notified the sheriff to prevent the fight. The sheriff refused, but yesterday Governor Warner came to the city and directed the sheriff to stop the fight. Despite this, a large crowd went to the place, and later 200 of them started for Macomb county, a round house owner having consented to allow the mill to be pulled off at his place. The sheriff of Macomb county was on hand, however, and would not allow the men to enter the ring.

SCROGGS GOES TO A DRAW WITH FELTZ

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Tommy Feltz and Harry Scroggs fought fifteen rounds to a draw before the Nonpareil Athletic Club. Scroggs was six or eight pounds heavier than Feltz and had the advantage in height and reach, but Tommy's cleverness and knowledge of the game counterbalanced this.

It was the general opinion that Scroggs had a shade the better of the battle and the referee's decision was not regarded favorably by the experts. Feltz has evidently gone back, and while he looked in good shape he seems to have lost his punching powers, and is not the Feltz of old.

WORLD'S 2-MILE RECORD BROKEN

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Ed Bryan, the bay celling trotter, owned by William Robinson, in a trial against the Belmont Park track record, broke the world's two mile record, which has stood for forty years. The time was 4.45. The best previous record was 4.59¼, made by Dexter by Rysdyk's Hambletonian on Long Island, October 27, 1885.

CANCEL TO-DAY'S GAME.

Dorchester High's game scheduled with Lawrence High to-day has been cancelled. Next Saturday at 2 o'clock Dorchester plays Boston Latin at Dorchester High athletic field.

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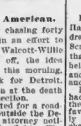

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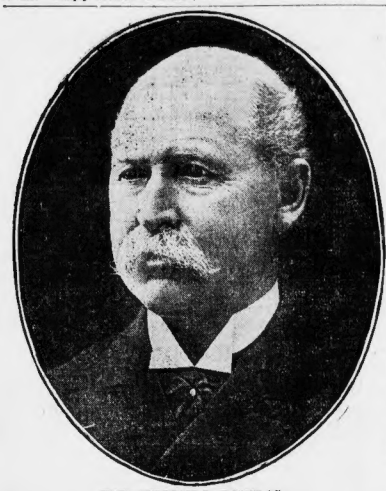
Vote for Charles W. Bartlett for Governor

He stands fairly and squarely upon a platform favoring the placing of HIDES, IRON, COAL, LUMBER and WOOD PULP on the free list. He is also in favor of RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

READ WHAT GOVERNOR DOUGLAS SAYS ABOUT THE TARIFF, RECIPROCITY AND OTHER ISSUES OF THIS CAMPAIGN

First and foremost, I want to say a word relative to labor legislation. The Republican speakers make the statement that all the labor legislation on the statute books was placed there through the influence of the Republican party. Every labor man in the Commonwealth knows that the Democratic party has been the first to advance the labor measures, and that members of our party persistently voted for these measures long before they were adopted by the Republican Legislature. Almost every labor measure that was proposed last year was defeated by a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican. Why were they afraid to allow those labor measures to come to me? Simply because a Democratic Governor has rarely been known to veto labor measures. Why did the Legislature the previous year pass all the labor measures that were introduced and send them to Governor Bates? It was simply because they expected those measures to be vetoed, which they were. They merely shifted the responsibility from themselves to Governor Bates. Is not this fact enough to show that the Republican members of the Legislature this year believed that if they did permit the overtime bill and various other labor measures to reach the Governor, he would unquestionably have appended his signature to such measures?



HON. WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS,
Governor of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts and the Tariff.

For 10 or 12 years the interests of Massachusetts have been injuriously affected by our national tariff law, and our people now demand and will continue to demand, until the law is changed, such a reform in it as will enable us to procure the raw materials used in our manufacturing industries free of duty, that we may compete successfully with other countries in the markets of the world. We cannot compete in those markets merely by building the Panama canal or acquiring possessions in the Pacific ocean or the Caribbean sea, or establishing the "open door" in China. So long as our tariff laws deprive us of the right to buy freely the materials which enter into our manufactures we will be so handicapped that we can do but little business in foreign markets.

Twenty or 30 years ago, when our manufacturing establishments were few and small, when our supply of raw material was abundant, near at hand and cheap, and when our home market was poorly supplied with finished products, our manufacturers flourished under and in spite of high tariffs. But recent developments have changed all this. Great manufacturing enterprises have been built up, which cannot be supplied by our local resources. Vast quantities of coal are needed to supply power to operate our machinery. Vast quantities of leather and lumber are needed to supply our shoe factories and paper mills and furniture factories. New England can now supply but a small part of the raw material needed. For example, we have in Massachusetts alone 645 establishments for the making of shoes. But very little sole leather is made in Massachusetts—indeed, very little leather of any kind. Hence we must buy leather from the leather trust, at whatever price it may fix.

Again, in these 645 factories we must use enormous quantities of coal. But New England produces no coal; therefore we must buy it from the coal trust. We cannot buy either coal or leather abroad, because there is a high tariff on both. The result is that we are obliged to pay 15 per cent. more for our leather than we ought to pay, and nearly $1 a ton more for the coal we use. Such great and unnecessary burdens upon our industries are almost unbearable.

I notice the Republican speakers have made statements attempting to frighten our working people, and warning them of the panic of 1893, saying: "We do not believe you want to go through with another panic like that. We believe that you at that time got all of the reduction in tariff that you wanted." This all sounds very nice to the people who do not know or remember what caused the panic in 1893. The real fact is that the tariff bill, which was passed by Congress in the spring of 1894, did not take effect until nearly a year after the panic began. Therefore, it seems to me that it is folly to say that the panic of 1893 was caused by a reduction of the tariff. If the speakers who are attempting to frighten the people will refer to the history of this country they will find that the reduction of the tariff never produced a panic.

We gather from the speeches of our opponents that the great prosperity of this country is due solely to the protective tariff, when, in fact, there are many reasons why this country is prosperous. We have greater resources for the production of gold than any other country, and we have the most fertile agricultural lands. These natural advantages, coupled with the acknowledged ability of our working people, enable us to produce a great deal more than we can consume.

The protective tariff is not solely the reason of our prosperity. This country has been prosperous and will be prosperous in spite of the tariff, although if we could have free raw materials such as hides, coal, iron, lumber and wood pulp, it would place us in a position in Massachusetts where we could reach the markets of the world with our manufactures.

Some gentlemen in their attempt to justify and perpetuate present onerous conditions, are prone to make false comparisons. They assume that since Massachusetts has increased more rapidly than other states in manufacturing during a period of 100 years, or 40 years, or some other very long period covering the development of our great industries, that the same is true of the present and will continue to be the case without reference to changed conditions. Such reasoning is wholly unsound. We know that for 10 years, at least, our manufacturing industries have languished by reason of restrictions imposed upon them by federal legislation. In order to get at the real truth, let us compare conditions as they exist in this state with those existing in other states at this time.

Our Peculiar Position.

The three leading manufacturing states with reference to products of manufactures per capita of population, according to the census of 1900, were Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Each man, woman and child of Massachusetts produced a manufacturing product of $369 and an agricultural product of $15. Pennsylvania produced a manufacturing product of $33. The total value of the agricultural products in Massachusetts in 1900 was but $42,298,274, while the total gross value of the manufactured product was $1,035,198,980.

Massachusetts, standing seventh in population and fourth in manufacture, sinks to 31st place in agriculture, while the density of manufactured product per square mile reaches the sum of $125,000. The total gross value of the manufactured product per square mile in New York and Pennsylvania respectively was $45,000 and $40,000. We are not an agricultural state and cannot look to this industry for the compensating relief which agriculture gives to those states where the manufacturing interest is not so well established. In density of manufacturing product we have three times at much on every square mile as the great manufacturing states of Pennsylvania and New York. We may, therefore, justly claim that the revision of the tariff is of greater moment to every citizen of Massachusetts than it is to the citizens of any other state, excepting Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The Democratic platform asks for a definite relief, which will enhance the prosperity of every section of the state, while the Republican platform asks for "present action" in such a confused muddle of words as to leave it uncertain whether the tariff is to be reformed upward or downward, and whether the relief is to come now or at some indefinite future time.

The Republican party of Massachusetts has retreated under the shelter of an ambiguous phrase from the high ground which it occupied last year. Either the leaders of the party were insincere last year or they are insincere this year. What does "present action" mean? Does it mean free hides, free coal, free iron, free wood pulp, free lumber? Does it mean reciprocity with Canada? Does it mean anything that the people of Massachusetts, irrespective of party affiliations, are so generally demanding? Those leaders who talk so vaguely of "present action" are in reality opposing tariff reform. Their action consists in adopting ambiguous phrases to deceive the people; in "standing pat" on the Dingley schedules; and in ringing the alarm bells of the trusts. Such is their action at present; and that is probably all they meant when they put the phrase "present action" into their platform. Compare this paltering and straddling with the plain and direct demands of the Democratic platform!

What We Really Need.

Our platform asserts that a sensible relief may be had, without any disturbance to the business of the country, by placing upon the free list a number of the raw materials demanded by our industries, such as coal, iron, lumber, hides and wood pulp. This is a definite policy stated in definite terms.

Do our people want these raw materials placed upon the free list? Do they think that such action will redound to the interests of Massachusetts labor and to the lasting interests of Massachusetts people? If so, I think they should vote as they think, and thereby give the Democratic ticket such a majority as will challenge the attention of thinking men everywhere. If our people really want free raw materials, they should vote for the men and the party that stand unalterably and unequivocally upon a platform demanding them.

Free Coal.

In my inaugural address last year I recommended a memorial to Congress asking a repeal of the duty on coal. In the hearings before the legislative committee on federal relations I am pleased to say that this recommendation was approved by many of our leading citizens, irrespective of party lines.

It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the people of Massachusetts want free coal. Free coal affects the interests of nearly all of our people and of all our industries. Why not ask the national legislature for that which the prosperity of our state demands?

The answer to this is a general one. It is asserted that the tariff on coal is a national question, and that as patriotic citizens we should suffer cheerfully in order that the greater number of our coal friends in other states may have reasonable protection. But is this so? Will free coal injure the coal interests of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Illinois? Our coal fields are in the interior of the country. By the operation of our tariff law the manufacturers of New England are placed at the mercy of the great railroad and mining interests of the United States. These great interests can and do dictate the price of coal, to the detriment of all our citizens. In an ordinary year Canada buys from us nearly three times as much coal as we buy from her. American manufacturers prefer American coal, and with free coal from Cape Breton there would be little danger of injury to the coal industry of our country. We should still use American coal, but the railroad combine would lose its power to dictate prices. It is a notorious fact that the leading bituminous coal producers of the South and West are formulating a demand for the removal of the duty on coal between the United States and Canada. The balance of trade in coal would still be with the United States at the ratio of three to one. Our output of coal would be increased rather than reduced. As Canada has for 30 years fixed her coal duty at about the same rate fixed by the United States, it is probable that free coal in our schedules would result in free coal in Canadian schedules. Because of the duty of 67 cents per ton we are at present paying nearly a dollar a ton more for our coal than we ought to pay. This dollar does not help the national government at all, but goes to swell the profits of the coal barons of the country. Free coal, then, would not reduce the revenues of the national government; it would aid every interest in Massachusetts and New England, and would be of far-reaching advantage to the people at large. Only the coal trust would suffer. Good business sense and the highest patriotism unite in the demand for free coal.

Free Hides.

Of course, the duty on hides should come off. It is a tax on industry that benefits a very few people and injures every one who wears boots and shoes, or who is engaged in the manufacture of leather or leather goods.

The United States Leather Company, a corporation doing more than half the sole leather tanning of the country, through its vice-president, Lewis H. Lapham, testified before the industrial commission in 1901 that the tariff on hides was a serious handicap to the business. He also testified "that the tariff on hides increased the price of domestic hides by the amount of the duty." This duty is 15 per cent. As it does not go to the government, it must go to swell the profits of the beef trust.

It is probably true, as Mr. Lapham said, that the duty of 15 per cent. on hides does increase the profits of the leather trust and greatly increase those of the beef trust. It should not be forgotten, however, that the leather trust is protected by a duty of 20 per cent. on leather, and that it in turn holds up the manufacturers of shoes, harness and other leather consuming industries, and charges them all the tariff will permit. If, as reported, the beef trust has now obtained a controlling interest in the leather trust, there will be no more quarrelling as to which trust gets the lion's share of the profits; they will both work together to get every cent possible out of both the duties on hides and leather. The tariff screws are to be applied more mercilessly than before. The proposed change in discounts on sole leather, which adds about 2 cents to the cost of every pair of shoes, indicates what is in store for us, although I am reliably informed that the discount change has been held up until after the election.

If the sole leather trust is enabled to successfully change its rates of discounts so that it will cost my company 2 cents per pair more for sole leather, it will be but a short time until the combinations controlling the other materials that enter into the shoe will alter or amend or rearrange their prices so as to get an increase in price equal to that of the sole leather trust. When that day arrives, and it is not far distant, it will cost my company 6 cents per pair more to manufacture the grade of shoes we produce. Our worst enemies are the tariff and the tariff trusts.

The total value of the hides of cattle imported into the United States for the 12 months ending June 30, 1905, was $14,949,638, while the total of all hides and skins, other than furs, exported for the same period, was $1,051,641. We can produce only about three-fourths of the hides needed for the supply of our home manufacturers of leather, and must annually draw about 25 per centum of our supply from abroad. A tariff tax of $2,500,000 upon this fourth results in an entirely unnecessary and unwarranted increase of about 11 per cent. in the price of all sole leather used by American manufacturers. When we consider that Massachusetts produces but little sole leather, the magnitude of this burden upon our manufacturers and upon our people becomes apparent.

To put $2,250,000 into the treasury of the United States as the result of our duty upon hides, we put about $7,000,000 of unnecessary tariff profit in the hands of the beef and leather trusts. This puts an iniquitous tax upon the sole leather industry of about $10,000,000, and disables that industry in its fight for the markets of the world.

Boot and Shoe Industry Handicapped.

In the boot and shoe industry Massachusetts produces nearly one-half of the factory and custom product of the United States, and more than four times as much as any other state. "In the manufacture of boots and shoes the annual product of Massachusetts is more than $150,000,000, while the entire annual product of the United States is $261,000,000. New York, the nearest competitor of Massachusetts, produces but $35,000,000. A tax of $2,250,000 upon the hides imported—involving a subsidy to the beef trust of about $7,000,000 on domestic hides, makes a heavy load for the principal industry of Massachusetts, and coupled with the duty on leather, a still heavier load upon the consumers of boots and shoes.

Of the total annual value, $1,400,000,000 in manufactured products for the state of Massachusetts, the boot and shoe industry creates a product annually of more than $150,000,000, or about one-ninth of the entire manufactured products of the state. To handicap an industry of this magnitude by an entirely unnecessary tax upon its chief raw material is a ruinous policy which the people of the commonwealth should condemn unceasingly until it is corrected. It is not patriotic to fasten a burden of this kind upon the boot and shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts for the exclusive benefit of the beef and leather trusts. But that is what it amounts to. The most careful calculations fail to show that the American producer of cattle received one penny more for his cattle by reason of this duty on hides. The trusts that squeeze the boot and shoe manufacturers apply the screws with the same pertinacity to the cattle raiser; and with insatiable greed drive both to the wall.

We ask for free hides on high patriotic grounds. Such action will not injure the cattle producers; it will help the manufacturer of boots and shoes, and it will help the people at large. If it decreases the profits of two or three obnoxious trusts it will help to give a "square deal" to all.

How It Affects the Consumer.

Every year the factories of our state turn out about 140,000,000 pairs of shoes at a factory cost of something less than $1.20 a pair. Careful estimates show that the average tariff tax on each pair of shoes is about 9 cents, or nearly 7 per cent. of the value of the shoes. Allowing an average of three pairs of shoes per annum, the saving to the 3,100,000 souls of Massachusetts each year would exceed $900,000.

The Democratic platform demands the immediate enactment by Congress of a dual tariff law, having the present tariff for its maximum with liberal reductions in duty rates to nations that will give the most favorable trade opportunities. This means a reciprocal trade with foreign nations, and if made a law, would save the boot and shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts a sum large enough to increase the present output, and to enable them to greatly increase their foreign sales. Not only this, such a policy would give steadier employment to the 60,000 employes now engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in Massachusetts. It would also result in either increasing the $35,000,000 now distributed to the workmen as wages, or in increasing the quantity or bettering the quality of the goods which this $35,000,000 will buy.

As a manufacturer I ask for a revised tariff. I would gladly give up the duty of 25 per cent. on shoes for free raw materials. I will go farther than this, and say that I would exchange the duty on shoes for free hides and free sole leather. If the handicap of taxed leather were taken away, I could manufacture shoes as cheaply as any foreign manufacturer and could safely meet the competition of the world. We have the most approved mechanical appliances; we have the advantage of the economical division of labor, and our workmen are equal to any in the world. We are hurt, however, by the high cost of the materials that enter into our product. This increased cost is not a natural cost. It is artificial and unjust. It benefits no worthy industry. It fosters gigantic combinations of capital, injures labor, and destroys foreign trade. Give our manufacturers free raw materials and they will carry Massachusetts goods into every market of the world.

Nor am I the only boot and shoe man who desires a change. In 1903, 311 out of 375 important boot and shoe manufacturers in New England offered to give up the duty on shoes for free hides. I do not believe that this sentiment has changed.

That there is a demand for changes in the tariff in other localities as well as in Massachusetts is notorious. The Chicago conference of last August showed that the Millers' National Federation and the Farmers' National Congress demanded relief. Great commercial bodies from all parts of the Union have added their strength to the call for a change. The Stock Raising Associations of the Middle West are also in line with the tariff reformers of the nation.

But great as are the evils of the present schedules to other sections of our country, still greater are they to Massachusetts. The demands of other sections are instinctive. They show the magnitude and wide extent of an admitted evil calling for relief. But tariff reform in Massachusetts is more; it is vital; it goes to the roots of our prosperity; and we are warranted in demanding immediate relief.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of the United States have requested me—and I have consented—to act as chairman of a committee, representing this great industry, to go to Washington some time during the month of November and present our appeal to President Roosevelt, urging him to bring before Congress our request for the removal of the 15 per cent. duty on hides. If the voters of this commonwealth on the 7th day of November will cast a plurality of their ballots for Charles W. Bartlett and his associates on the ticket, they will assist this committee greatly in its work and will give the President courage to make a strong appeal to Congress, and Congress, realizing that Massachusetts has spoken in no uncertain way on this great question will be compelled to take some action that will assist in the preservation of this commonwealth's greatest industry.

This question of free raw materials and the revision of the tariff is not a question of politics or party. It is a principle of business, and should be looked at as a business proposition. It you vote to elect the whole Republican ticket, you simply notify Congress and the administration at Washington that the people of Massachusetts and our manufacturing industries are satisfied with present conditions, and are content to allow the trusts to fatten off our people, while our industries either languish or move away.

CHARLES W. BARTLETT,
Candidate for Governor.

Reciprocity with Canada.

Speaking of reciprocity with Canada—if we could sell our shoes in the Dominion free of duty, from my experience with the trade I have had there—I could easily add another factory to the three large factories my company now has under operation, which would employ certainly one thousand men and women with a payroll of about $750,000 a year. If, even having reciprocity with Canada alone, I could accomplish that, how much more could I accomplish if I and my fellow shoe manufacturers could have reciprocity with all nations of the world, which we are entitled to, and what is true of the shoe business would be equally true of all other manufactures in the commonwealth.

A word about our candidate for Governor, Charles W. Bartlett. He is capable, honest, fearless, sincere, independent and conservative. If he is elected Governor he will be Governor of the whole people—he will not be controlled by any political machine, but his first thought on any and every question that is brought to his attention will be—is it right? Is it in the interests of the whole people?

Just now the eyes of the nation are centred upon President Roosevelt, who stands for a "square deal" in the interest of the people. He is earnest; he is fearless. He stands for something, and the people are with him. There is Folk of Missouri, La Follette of Wisconsin, Weaver of Philadelphia and Jerome of New York. Each and every one of them stand for something and is doing his best to represent the interest of the people. They are not all Democrats, but they are representing Democratic principles, and if you elect Charles W. Bartlett, you will add another to this list who will work in the interests of the people. What has been demonstrated in the past few years is that the people want men who administer the affairs of government to represent something, to do something, to stand for something; men who are not controlled by a machine. The people want men for public office who are not merely "good fellows." They are tired of machines and "good fellows." They want men who stand for vital principles and if you elect Charles W. Bartlett, you will add another to the list of such men.

A vote for Charles W. Bartlett for Governor is a vote to preserve the industries of Massachusetts without taking away a single thing of value to other States.

Vote for Charles W. Bartlett for Governor

Boston American Daily Home Magazine

Girls, Let Men Do The Courting; Don't Try It Yourselves

By Beatrice Fairfax

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

In December last year, when at the dock of a departing steamer, a young lady referred to me for some information regarding the steamer above mentioned on which she was to be a passenger.

I had not seen this young lady before, but on her request took her aboard and showed her everything.

During this time she spoke to me some friendly words, to which I courteously responded. She also told me that she knew whom I represented and claimed to have known me for the last ten months, but admitted that she never spoke to me at any previous occasion.

A few minutes before the departure of the steamer I took leave of her, wished her a good voyage and then leaving my card with her—left.

About two weeks later I received a souvenir postal card from Berlin signed "From your E——." I immediately guessed who it was from, but could not respond to it, as she failed to give me her address.

Soon after this I received a friendly letter from this young lady, which I answered in the same manner, and heard nothing of her until to-day. This morning I received a letter from her, wherein she tells me of her affections toward me and declares that she loved me dearly ever since she saw me first and also informs me that she will soon return to this country and wishes me to promise to return her affections.

Now, what would you advise me to do? What shall I answer her? I love absolutely no desire to return her affections. I, however, would not like to break her heart by writing of my reversed feelings toward her, nor would I like to ignore uncivil to her.

ANXIOUS.

THE above might have been a pretty romance but the man returned the young woman's affection.

But, as you see, he did not, and she is placed in the uncomfortable position of having offered her love where it was not wanted.

And that is a thing that no girl who values her dignity and pride can afford to do.

She can meet a man half way. She can let him see in many ways that his attentions are welcome, but she cannot take the initiative and fling herself at his head.

I receive a great many letters from girls who tell me quite calmly that they have confessed their love to men and seem surprised and indignant that the men have not reciprocated very warmly.

For centuries it has been customary for man to do the proposing, and he has become somewhat of an expert in the matter.

Human love is not the growth of human will, and a woman cannot perhaps keep herself from loving a man.

But she can keep from offering him her love until he asks for it.

It sometimes happens that a woman mistakes friendship on the man's part for love.

If she offers him her love she places both the man and herself in an exceedingly embarrassing position.

In justice to both he cannot accept it, and so he is forced into more or less of an ungallant attitude.

The young woman in the letter here quoted has absolutely created the entire situation herself.

She thrust her acquaintance upon the man, began the correspondence and finally offered him her love.

The only thing the man can do is to write her a courteous, kindly letter, telling her that he does not feel as she does and regrets that he is unable to return her affection.

The girl will, of course, feel rebuffed, but she has brought it upon herself and can attach no blame to the man.

Woman occupies the enviable position of being sought after, and she makes a mistake when she tries to reverse it.

Believe me, girls, it is much better to let the men do the courting. All you need do is try and make yourselves as attractive and cordial as you can; they will do the rest.

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS FROM EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

PHOTO. BY REUTLINGER, PARIS

This Gown, a Creation of the Maison Martial at Armand, Is of Parsifal Blue Crepe de Chine, with Silver Spangles. The Skirt and Bodice Are Richly Embroidered by Hand in Turquoise Blue Silk

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What Is Woman's Sphere in "These Advanced Days"

By Rev. Thomas R. Gregory

IN the course of a recent address before a Society for Political Study (an association composed exclusively of women), a leading club woman said:

"Not enough thought has been given to the development of the individuality of woman.

"Domesticity, when indulged in to a marked extent, causes our divergence from the pathway of social and mental development, and the women of this country, in excess of giving enough thought to their own development, frequently make a mere perfunctory departure by permitting themselves to become over-zealous in the discharge of what they consider their obligations to the family."

I would like to have the readers of the BOSTON AMERICAN answer:

1. What, according to nature, seems to be woman's proper sphere, and what man's?

2. Would it seem to you to be the case that man's work is that of home-builder and bread-winner, and that woman's work is that of home-keeper and home-beautifier?

3. And do you, or do you not, feel that, according to what seems to be the law of nature, it is upon the mother that the care and teaching of the children mainly falls?

4. Man being the bread-winner, and on this account being obliged to be absent himself from the home, does it not occur to you that the mother's presence in the home is absolutely essential?

5. If the father cannot look after the home, owing to the fact that he is out in the world bread-winning; and the wife cannot look after it, on account of the fact that she is at home looking after "mental and social development," who will look after it?

6. And if the home, and the home-life, and the home-reared children go by the board, what will there be to prevent the collapse of civilization and of the very human race itself?

7. Which, in your opinion, is of most vital importance to woman, and to the race in general, the "domesticity" which makes her a good mother and wise home-keeper, or the "mental and moral development" which would lead to "appear well in society?"

8. Do you, or do you not, think that there is a natural, that is to say, an eternal and unchangeable, difference in the nature and function of man and woman, and that it is extremely dangerous to attempt to ignore the law upon which this difference rests?

These are some of the questions upon which, I am sure, the AMERICAN would be more than pleased to have its readers express their opinions.

It is a great subject, a vital subject, and it cannot be too thoroughly discussed.

Now, I am quite free to confess that there are several things about this statement I do not like. Of course, my likes and dislikes in the matter signify but little.

This is a free country, a country of case that man's work is that of home-

"CONVICT 99"

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Continued

HER eyes dilated with the icy fear. Her unveiled face grew white to the very lips. It was well that she was unobserved. Had Lawrence Craig's fate in that moment would have been sealed. A single exclamation of protest would have lost him forever.

It was strange that the cry did not come, for horrible thoughts came upon her—torturing suspicions there were some who came in search of Ralph Vickers' doings. How was it that, ask who she might, he was always able to be in the witness chair when he would—even here in the prison itself—and she could neither hear satisfactory news of Laurence nor penetrate to him?

This question burned in her brain like fire. Was Lawrence living or was he dead? If he were living, why should another man personate him? If dead—

She clutched the bar before her for support. There was no room for thought now. She must act. But even in the midst of her terrible fears, feminine intuition came to her aid. She judged the face of the convict before her and saw that it was not wholly evil. She saw, too, that he was anxious; his eyes, his alternately moving lips, his hands, and the attitude of his body seemed to transmit to her the words, deep and impressive, "Hush!"

For a moment the thought suggested itself to her—that for some hidden reason Laurence had changed characters with this man. The strange knowledge of her proved that Laurence had at least confided in him.

Clinging to the comfort of this possibility, she forced herself to calmness. A man in whom Laurence had confided was worthy her trust. It was evident that some scheme was on foot, but in her ignorance of its nature she resolved to make as yet no sign of her discovery.

Here there was very wide had cure, the slightest word of inquiry might do irreparable harm, and the stranger's feverish haste to pour into her ears words that she would have expected no man but Laurence to speak seemed to confirm her assumption that Laurence himself, for some incomprehensible reason, instructed him so to behave.

Let—the doubt sprang into her mind—it Laurence were living, would he not come to her in his own name? Would he let another man come in his stead?

There, as if Heaven had sent them for an answer, the words that this man had just spoken came to her, distinct and full of meaning. "Evil circumstances have me back—as they hold back many a poor prisoner who would give his life to see the woman he loves."

These words were as a revelation. She was still silent, and in so far as she determined to be silent, and in so far as she determined to be worthy of the confidence proved, father will live up to hope expressed. "I will trust—and believe—he will do so," she thought, and believing, she spoken with an emphasis that conveyed a probable to the stranger.

"Have you news this time," she said. "My father is very ill—perhaps dying. In a few days I may be free in the world."

The man, who looked across into her's with a waiting look, answered quickly, firmly, steadily, charged with mysterious meaning.

"Not alone," he answered. "God will be with you, my daughter that." He paused, and then added, "I bear a message from Laurence Craig. Let my hope express you will trust—and believe—he will do so."

Then, as if believing that all this mystery, the meaning of his bold assumption of Laurence's identity, the passing of coming, too, was there, compelling his speech.

"Help comes always in the hour of the greatest need," he said quickly. "When our troubles are at their worst, deliverance is close at hand. It is just now, since I was in despair; but now I am calm and full of hope. Let us hope expressed you will trust—and believe—he will do so. shall be reunited in—"

"He still speaks in Laurence's name," Geraldine thought. Aloud she said: "Why does he not write or send a letter to me? Have you been ill?"

"Very ill for months," he replied; "and I lost my marks and could not write. But I am well now—quite well. The worst of all was that I thought you must be forgetting me, and that perhaps you had ceased to love me, or had got too bad to be forgotten you, and that you had come into my head that Ralph Vickers was the man you loved and that perhaps you were going to marry him. You, who are free, can understand how one can quickly doubts come into the heart of a prisoner, and how black and thick those doubts are."

The convincing force of truth told Geraldine that those experiences were indeed those which Laurence had gone through. But where was Laurence? Let the mystery be what it might she could not endure to prolong this scene.

Its falseness was too painful to her. She would have given all she possessed to have five minutes private talk with the strange prisoner alone here; but that was impossible. She saw clearly that nothing worth her hearing could be spoken in the presence of the warder. Yet she must say something more to justify herself in having sought the interview.

"Doubts and suffering have come to me also," she murmured. "But I cannot speak of that now. I would only ask you if there is any message to be sent to my father in case he should die?"

Keenly she searched De Lacy's eyes, but he shook his head perplexedly.

"I have none to send him," he answered.

She turned half away, then faced him again.

"I am restless and unhappy," she cried almost angrily. "Your words are unsatisfactory to me. I am in a desperate condition. My father urges me to marry Ralph Vickers. I came here for help for counsel. You have given me neither."

She saw a shadow of anxiety cross the strange convict's face. He stretched out his hand, as if at once to silence her and impress her with the solemnity of the words he spoke.

"I give you both. I say to you, wait and hope. Hope, even though the worst happens and help seems impossible. You must not marry that man. He is a scoundrel. Be faithful through all things to your poor Laurence. If you are true, Providence will take care of the rest."

There was something prophetic in the tone in which these words were spoken. Geraldine felt it and grew calmer.

A ray of pale sunlight filtered in through one of the high windows of the prison and shone on her face, illumining its beauty. The chief warder momentarily turned his eye from the prisoner and rested it upon her. De Lacy seized the opportunity to throw into his countenance whole volumes of meaning.

He smiled meaningly, while his eyes expressed in turn, clearly as words could have spoken: "Be silent; have no fear. All is well."

TO BE CONTINUED.

A PRISONER FOR LOVE

ADVICE TO THE LOVELORN

NOTHING TO DO

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am seventeen and one-half years old and in love with a friend whom I have been going with since last April. I will admit a month and a half ago he still corresponded with me, but never came up to see me.

Mother thought the letters very respectable and nice; so I came up to see him one evening, and I happened to be up at my lady friend's house, and since greeted him, and he said he would go up to my friend's after me, but he never came and then I did not hear anything of him after.

So you see, Miss Fairfax, I hope you can tell me what I should do, because I am in a kind of fix then.

M. E. M.

I DO not see that you can do anything more about it. You have written him and he has not answered the letter. I do not think you should write again. It is too bad, dear, but perhaps he is busy and can't do you any good. Do not fret about it.

AN ANXIOUS MOTHER

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

A young man is engaged to be married to my daughter very soon. He receives letters from a young lady weekly, if not offence, and he writes to her, or so mother thinks. If he loves my daughter as he says he does he would not write to this girl even if they have been the dearest of friends. Once in months would not be quite so bad, but a continuous performance is quite to my dislike and I have grieved myself sick over this affair. My daughter thinks no harm will ever happen.

What is your opinion?

A. F.

IT is not customary for an engaged man to keep up a correspondence with any girl but his fiancée. However, if your daughter does not worry over it, I do not see that you need. She probably understands the situation and knows that the letters are purely friendly. He must care most for your daughter or he would not be engaged to her. I do not see why he objected to the correspondence he would give up, so there is nothing to worry yourself ill over it you had better ask her to persuade him to stop it.

NEEDS STRENGTH OF WILL

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I lately became acquainted with a young man who smokes quite a good deal and also drinks. He says he will give up smoking, but he says he cannot. I think that if he loves me he would give up smoking, or what ought I to do?

R. F.

IT needs strength of will to give up smoking and drinking, and that your friend does not seem to possess. Use your influence to help him, but do not lose your heart to him unless he absolutely gives up drinking. The drinking is bad enough if he smokes to an extreme, but the drinking is very serious.

Hints on Health and Beauty

By the Professor

DEAR PROFESSOR:

I am seeking a remedy that will give me a clear complexion. My face is covered with blackheads. My skin is quite oily. I have been using a face brush for several months, but without apparent results.

PERSISTENT.

WHEN blackheads are very obstinate, as in your case, the following preparation has been pronounced to be very effective:

Pure brandy, 2 ounces.
Cologne, 1 ounce.
Liquor of potassa, ½ ounce.

Apply at night after washing the face thoroughly with warm water and soap.

As to the face brush, don't get discouraged. Continue using it if it is the right kind. Use a bland soap, and be sure that the face is thoroughly rinsed before drying.

DEAR PROFESSOR:

My nose is too broad. Kindly tell me how to make it narrow without the necessity of going to a physician.

A. A. A.

TRY massaging your nose at night, taking it between the forefinger and thumb and rubbing it upward, never vigorously enough to irritate. I believe you will be able to accomplish desired results in that way, but it will necessarily take a long time. I should say that treating it thus for fifteen or twenty minutes twice a day ought to bring about a noticeable improvement in a year. That seems a long time, but nature works slowly and we cannot expect to overcome Nature in a short time.

Do not blow your nose any oftener than you can help. Then do it gently. Only a slight muscular effort as often as you happen to think about it during each day. This simple little exercise helps to contract distended nostrils.

JACK HARKAWAY'S SON

His Voyage Around the World to Rescue His Sweetheart.

CHAPTER XXVI

Facing a Torturer

HUNSTON'S face was horrible to look at as the Spaniard advanced toward Jack, the hot iron uplifted and ready to burn out the brave boy's eyes.

A leer was on Hunston's mouth. The greedy light of cruelty was in his eyes fastened on Jack Harkaway's face, gloating to read the lines of anguish that the plucky lad could not hide as the moment of being compelled to live his whole life in darkness at the word of a murderous villain was at hand.

Just as the Spaniard, quite willing to do the work, caught Jack's hair in his clutch and moved to drive the iron into one of the boy's eyes, there came a loud cry:

"Stop!"

It was from Hunston. The Spaniard looked round inquiringly. Jack shuddered and advanced a little chief torturer. Hunston laughed gleefully.

"O, don't think you are going to escape it," he said to Jack. "Indeed, no. You see you were all nerved up for the ordeal. I saw it was taking every ounce of nerve you had to meet the hot iron in your eyes. So I just called the Spaniard off—well, just to make the agony last a little longer. Now you can prepare again, my boy."

Silently Jack faced this display of frightful inhumanity on the part of his old, bitter enemy. He braced himself anew. He closed his eyes. He heard a low sob. He knew it was from Mabel. His agony was her agony.

The girl attempted to rush at the Spaniard and, frail as she was, fight him for possession of the hot iron. But she was caught and roughly held by members of the crew.

A Desperate Plan

Meanwhile Steel and the three sailors who had been captured with Jack had resolved on a desperate plan. It would probably cost them all their lives—Jack's too—but it seemed to be the only help at hand. They had been disarmed, but they had not been bound.

However, they were at the far end of the deck, guarded by five of Hunston's crew. At the moment when the Spaniard had first approached Jack, Steel had signalled them that the time had come when they must fall upon the guard and make a fierce fight to reach Jack's side. Then the cry of Hunston that stopped the Spaniard had caused them also to halt.

Now, however, the old scene was being acted over again. The Spaniard having brought the iron again into a white heat approached Jack. The youth could feel the glare of the awful weapon.

Suddenly over the quiet waters a shot cracked. The Spaniard shrieked.

The hot iron rod went whirling from his bloody fingers. The end of it struck Hunston on the cheek. With a yell of pain and rage, he clapped his hand to the spot. The iron had made there a round red blister.

It would stay with Hunston for life.

Hunston in his fiendish glee at having Jack at his mercy—Hunston wishing to prolong the boy's agony—had given Jack's friends the only chance they had of saving him. They had taken advantage of it.

A Fatal Error

Hunston had not thought to make out to sea with the Hawk and keep a distance between the Mabel and his own yacht. His only thoughts had been the torture of Jack.

But they had not gone to sleep on the Mabel. They had not closed their eyes. With glasses trained they followed Jack and Steel and the three sailors on their mission to Hunston to offer him a $100,000 ransom for the surrender of Jack's sweetheart. They had witnessed the base act of treachery by which the crew of the little boat sailing under a flag of truce had been taken prisoner.

Old Parsons had uttered a stream of round oaths. He rang the bells furiously for the engineer to start up. The Mabel had shot forward through the water. Trusty old Harvey had taken up his black power rifle. He examined it closely to make sure that it would not fail him. Half a dozen glasses were trained on the Jack's deck.

Harvey's face grew white with horror and anger at what he saw—Jack standing helplessly and the Spaniard standing over him with the iron rod. He guessed what it meant. Then his sure shot sped over the water, ripping the iron out of the Spaniard's hands.

As Hunston fell back, his cheek stung by the hot iron, a second shot from Harvey's rifle whistled past the villain's head. Hunston shrieked orders to get the yacht under way.

"Get the rifles," he shouted at the crew. "Pick on that fiend that is firing on us."

But the crew, who had made a circle around Jack and the Spaniard to watch the torture, had stacked their arms. The first man who made a run toward the stack and reached out his hand to get a rifle fell with three bullets in him that came from the sharpshooters on the Mabel.

All this happened within a brief instant. It was followed by a loud yell—a sort of war-cry—which came from Steel and the three sailors.

At the instant of Harvey's shot they had started to rescue Jack. The five guards had given them a savage fight. But they had broken away from the men and rushed to where their best enemy, Hunston, was swung from the davits. Busy knives cut the ropes and the boat struck the water.

Jack was now fighting furiously. With splendid forethought he had quickly possessed himself of the iron rod that had been shot from the Spaniard's hand, and this he wielded with lightning hand and a desperate arm on the heads and faces of the ruffians to his path.

He was fighting his way toward Hunston. Twice he got near the villain, but Hunston still held Mabel in his grip, and each time that Jack might have struck him down the villain covered behind the girl and saved his skull.

Meanwhile, not less than a half a dozen of the men crowded around Hunston, and the odds were too big against Jack.

Into the Sea

Steel was at the rail, crying at Jack to come with him into the boat.

But Jack could not at first abandon the wild hope that he might rescue Mabel in the face of all the crew. The girl, though, saw the madness of it, and she cried to him that it could not be done and begged him to save himself, so that he might in the end efficually rescue her from Hunston.

Jack suddenly became aware of his own great danger. The crew, surprised at the suddenness of Harvey's bullet and the attack of Steel and the three loyal sailors, and Jack's own ferocious fighting, had been in confusion, but they were now regaining their nerves and their senses.

Swinging the iron rod at every head that came into his way, Jack made Steel's side. Together they jumped for the boat. They made it. The sailors strained with all their might and main upon the oars. The little craft shot out into the water.

Hunston's oath laden shouts to his crew to possess themselves of the rifles stacked in the bow of the deck met no response from his hirelings. The Mabel was now so close that they could see our Harvey with his rifle ready to pick off the first of them that tried to secure arms with which to shoot at Jack and his staunch friends in the boat.

But meanwhile Harvey's keen eye had not observed that two men, at Hunston's orders, had gone to the small rapid-fire gun aft and swung it into aim at the little fleeing boat.

The shot whistled over the water. It struck true. The tiny boat was shattered. Jack and Steel found themselves swimming side by side. Behind them were the three sailors. A horrible cry went up from one of the men. He had fallen victim to a shark.

In dismay Jack and Steel saw dark fins darting up everywhere out of the water around them. The sea was full of sharks.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"GENEROSITY is the flower of justice." So Hawthorne wrote in his "American Notebook," and so it is. Japan showed generosity that led it to accept less than in strict justice it might have claimed. The Vanderbilt family showed generosity when they gave ten million dollars to the son who was to receive less than the others. It is always well to remember to be generous as well as just. When you have obtained what is rightfully yours, show a little consideration for the loser. The man who is truly great can always afford to be magnanimous.

JACK HARKAWAY, JR.

Hearst's Boston American Pattern

A GIRLISH WAIST

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$100 PRIZE STORY

"The Mystery of Cell 13"

Begin to Read This Story To-day It Will End in Next Sunday's Paper. On Saturday You Can Guess How it Ends and—if You Solve the Mystery—You May Win One of the Prizes.

By Jacques Futrelle.

Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal-Examiner.

Being the adventures of Augustus S. F. X. Van Dusen, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., etc., the first of which is here set forth under the title,

"THE MYSTERY OF CELL 13."

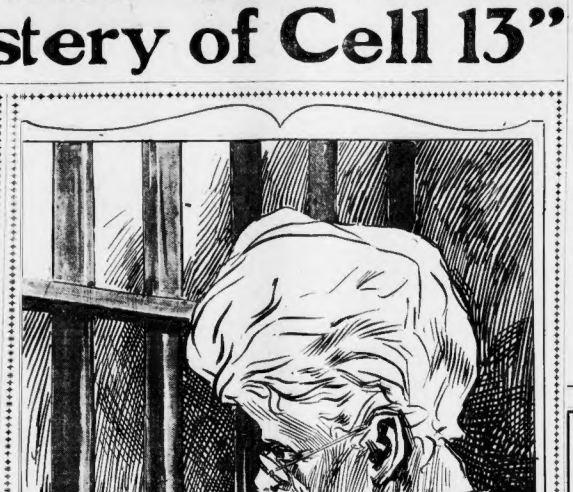
The next to the last chapter of this fascinating mystery, "The Mystery of Cell 13," will be printed in Friday's BOSTON AMERICAN. The final chapter, in which the mystery will be solved, will be published in next Sunday's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

This gives you all day Saturday to file your solution of the mystery in competition for the $100 in prizes.

No answers postmarked later than 6 p. m. Saturday will be considered.

Address all communications to PRIZE STORY EDITOR, BOSTON AMERICAN.

First prize	$50.00	Fourth prize	$5.00
Second prize	25.00	Fifth prize	5.00
Third prize	10.00	Sixth prize	5.00
Total			$100.00



The Steady Scrape, Scrape of Steel Was Still Audible. The Warden Listened to Satisfy Himself and Then Suddenly Appeared at the Door.

Synopsis of Preceding Parts

AN eminent scientist, Professor Augustus S. F. X. Van Dusen, known as The Thinking Machine, after an argument with two scientific friends, Dr. Charles Ransome and Alfred Fielding, undertakes to escape from the death cell at Chisholm Prison, he having maintained that nothing is impossible, even the escape of a prisoner under sentence of death. By the terms of the experiment he is to wear only a shirt, trousers, shoes and stockings; is minutely searched before he enters Cell 12, the death cell, which is on the office floor, and is not to communicate in any way with the outside, if such communication can be prevented.

Before entering Cell 13 The Thinking Machine makes three unusual requests, which are granted. These are for food, soda powder, for one $5 and two $10 bills, and to have his shoes polished. Then The Thinking Machine is locked in Cell 13. As he enters there is a worrying of rats. He tells the warden and his two friends that he will join them in the office of the prison at half past 8 o'clock, one week from the night he is locked in.

From the small window of his cell The Thinking Machine next day sees the apparently insurmountable wall of the prison and studies the outside situation generally, as far as can see, his attention being attracted to an arc light which illuminates the yard by night. This arc light connects with the prison building by a feed wire which passes near the window of Cell 13.

There are seven doors, six of them iron and steel, between The Thinking Machine and freedom through the prison; and a well barred window, a tall wall and an armed guard through the yard. There is nothing in the cell which might be made into a tool, and The Thinking Machine has only his hands and brain to depend upon.

He makes a minute search of his cell, finds in it a small round hole whence come many rats to his cell. He completes all these his jailer, and catches one, which he examines closely. It is then killed. He also asks for some water to mix with in his cell and later flings from his window two pieces of white linen on which something is written. Around these is a $5 bill, and a request to deliver the linen to Dr. Charles Ransome. The outside guard finds the linen and takes it to the warden, who, on examination, finds what he believes to be a cipher, written in a queer appearing ink.

PART II.

The warden spent two hours wondering what strange sort of cipher this was which The Thinking Machine had tried to place in the hands of his friend, Dr. Ransome, and spent another half-hour wondering why the prisoner should try to send any cipher to Dr. Ransome, who was the man, the warden understood, who had been indicted by the cause of the prisoner being held.

Then the warden devoted some thought to the subject of how the prisoner got hold of writing materials. With that idea in view he examined the linen again. It was a torn part of a white shirt and had ragged edges. The warden convinced himself of the fact and then sought to fathom the method by which the prisoner had written on the linen.

Nothing suggested itself, and he knew it would have been impossible for the man in cell No. 13 to have obtained pen and ink, or pencil. Besides, the writing on the linen was neither pen and ink nor pencil.

Finally the warden decided to personally investigate the matter. The Thinking Machine was his prisoner; he had orders to hold his prisoners. If the man sought intentionally to persons outside of the jail he would stop it as he would have stopped it in the case of any other prisoner.

With this train of thought running in his mind the warden went to Cell 13 and found The Thinking Machine on hands and knees on the floor—catching rats. The prisoner heard the warden and turned to him.

"It's disgraceful," he snapped, "these rats here to annoy me. There are scores of them."

"Other men have been able to stand them," said the warden. "Here is another shirt for you—let me have the one you have on."

"Why?" demanded The Thinking Machine quickly. His tone suggested actual perturbation.

"You attempted to communicate secretly with some one outside the prison," said the warden severely. "As my prisoner it is my duty to put a stop to it."

The Thinking Machine was silent for a moment.

"All right," he said, finally. "Do your duty."

The warden smiled grimly. The prisoner arose from the floor and removed the white shirt of fine stiff material and put on instead a striped convict shirt of coarse make and thought. The warden seized the shirt eagerly, and then and there compared the pieces of linen on which was written the cipher with certain torn places in the shirt. The Thinking Machine looked on silently.

"The guard brought you those, then?" he asked.

"He certainly did," responded the warden triumphantly. "And that ends your first attempt to escape."

The Thinking Machine watched the warden as he, by comparison, established the fact to his own satisfaction that only the pieces of linen had been torn from the white shirt.

"What did you write this with?" demanded the warden.

"I should think it a part of your duty to find out," said The Thinking Machine, irritably.

The warden started to say some harsh things, then remembered that this man was his prisoner to keep if he could; that he could not threaten him as he might others, so he restrained himself and made a minute search of the cell and of the prisoner instead.

He found absolutely nothing; not even a match or toothpick which might have been used as a pen. The same mystery surrounded the black fluid with which the cipher had been written. Although the warden left cell 13 visibly annoyed he took the torn shirt in triumph.

"Well, writing notes on a shirt won't get him out, that's certain," he said to himself with some complacency. He put the linen scraps into his pocket to await developments. "If that man escapes from that cell I'll—hang it—I'll resign."

Attempts Bribery.

On the third day of his incarceration The Thinking Machine openly attempted to bribe his way out. The jailer had brought his dinner and was leaning against the barred door waiting when The Thinking Machine began the conversation, just casually.

"The drainage pipes of the prison lead to the river, don't they?" he asked.

"Yes," said the jailer.

"I suppose they are very small?"

"Too small to crawl through, if that's what you're thinking about." Was the grim reply.

There was silence until The Thinking Machine finished his meal. Then he turned to the jailer.

"You know I'm not a criminal, don't you?"

"Yes."

"And that I have a perfect right to be free if I demand it?"

"Yes."

"Well, I came here believing that I could make my escape," said the prisoner, and his sight eyes studied the face of the jailer. "Would you consider a financial reward for aiding me to escape?"

The jailer, who happened to be an honest man, looked at the slender, weak appearing figure of the prisoner, at the absolutely large head with its mass of yellow hair, and he was almost sorry.

"I guess prisons like these were not built for the likes of you to get out of," he said, at last.

"But would you consider a proposition to help me get out?" the prisoner insisted, almost beseechingly.

"No," said the jailer, shortly.

"Five hundred dollars," urged The Thinking Machine. "I am not really a prisoner, anyway."

"No," said the jailer.

"A thousand?"

"No," again said the jailer, and he started away hurriedly to escape further temptation. Then he turned back. "If you should give me ten thousand dollars I couldn't get you out. You'd have to pass through seven doors and I haven't the keys except to two."

Then he told the warden all about it.

"Plan number two fails," said the warden, smiling grimly. "First a cipher, then bribery."

When the jailer was on his way to Cell 13 at 6 o'clock, again bearing food to The Thinking Machine, he paused, startled by the unmistakable scrape, scrape of steel against steel. It stopped at the sound of his steps, then craftily the jailer, who was beyond the prisoner's range of vision, resumed his tramping, the sound being apparently that of a man going away from Cell 13. Really the jailer was in the same spot. He had merely tried to make the prisoner in Cell 13 believe he had gone.

After a moment there came again the steady scrape, scrape of steel against steel, and the jailer crept cautiously on tip toes to the door and peered between the bars. The Thinking Machine was standing on the iron bed and working at the bars of the little window. He was using a file, presumably, from the back ward and forward swing of his arms.

Cautiously the jailer crept back to the office, summoned the warden in person and they returned to Cell 13 on tiptoes. The steady scrape, scrape of steel was still audible. The warden listened to satisfy himself and then suddenly appeared at the door.

Caught in the Act.

"Well?" he demanded, and there was a trace of a smile on his face.

The Thinking Machine glanced back from his perch on the bed and leaped and dashed to the floor, making frantic efforts to hide something. The Warden unlocked the door and went in, with hand extended. "Give it up," he said.

"No," said the prisoner, sharply.

"Come give it up," urged the warden. "I don't want to have to search you again."

"No," repeated the prisoner.

"What was it, a file?" asked the warden. The Thinking Machine was silent and stood squinting at the warden with something very nearly approaching disappointment on his face—nearly, but not quite. The warden was almost sympathetic.

"Pim No. 3 fails, eh?" he asked, good naturedly. "Too bad."

The prisoner said nothing.

"Search him," instructed the warden. The jailer searched the prisoner's cell carefully. At last, artfully concealed in the waist band of the trousers, he found a piece of steel about two inches long, with one side curved into a half moon.

"Ah," said the warden, as he received it from the jailer. "From your nice bed," and he smiled.

The jailer continued his search and on the other side of the trousers waist band found another piece of steel identical with the first. The edges were rough where they had been worn against the bars of the cell window.

"You couldn't saw a way through those bars with these," said the warden.

"I could have," said The Thinking Machine firmly.

"In six months, perhaps," said the warden, good naturedly, "or maybe a year. I could have," reiterated the scientist irritably.

The warden shook his head slowly as he gazed into the slightly flushed face of his prisoner.

Haven't Started Yet.

"Ready to give it up?" he asked.

"I haven't started yet," was the prompt reply.

Then came another exhaustive search of the cell, carefully the two men went over it, and finally they turned out the bed and searched that. Nothing resulted and the warden in person climbed up on the bed and examined the bars of the window where the prisoner had been sawing. Not a thing escaped his keen eyes.

"Just made it a little bright by hard rubbing," he said to the prisoner, who stood looking on with a somewhat crestfallen air. The warden grasped the iron bars in his strong hands and tried to shake them. They were immovable, set firmly in solid granite. He examined each in turn and found them all satisfactory. He then climbed down from the bed.

"All up, professor," he advised.

The Thinking Machine shook his head and the warden and jailer passed on again. Then they disappeared down the corridor. The Thinking Machine sat on the edge of the bed with his head in his hands. He sat there for a long time.

"Any man is crazy to try to get out of there," commented the jailer.

"Of course he can't ever get out," said the warden. "But he's ingenious. I would like to know what he used to write with."

* * *

It was 4 o'clock next morning when an awful, heart-racking shriek of terror resounded through the great prison. It came from a cell somewhere about the centre and its tone told a tale of horror, agony, terrible fear. The warden heard, and with three of his men rushed into the long corridor leading to Cell 13.

(To Be Continued To-morrow.)

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABOR COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

Five dollars was donated the Carney Hospital at last night's meeting of Plasterers' Union No. 1,096. All members were reported to be at work. The union acted favorably on a proposition submitted for a referendum vote by the Carpenters' District Council.

PAINTERS FAIRLY BUSY.

Trade was reported fair at last night's meeting of Painters' Union No. 11. The meeting was addressed by Thomas A. Mullen, L. C. Gettinger and C. S. Mansfield of the People's Paint Company. The matter of joining the society was postponed until next Tuesday night, when the matter of affiliating with the Structural Building Trades Alliance will also be considered.

Several new members were admitted and 19 applications were received. Edward J. Fitzgerald announced his candidacy for representative in the General Court.

TO REORGANIZE CLERKS.

Under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union, a meeting will be held to-night in Wells Memorial Hall, No. 987 Washington street, for the purpose of reorganizing the Retail Provision Clerks' Union of this city. Martin J. Joyce, president of the Central Labor Union, will preside, and several prominent labor leaders will be in attendance.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 104 has arranged for a smoke talk and entertainment to be held next Tuesday night at No. 9 Appleton street. Among those speakers will be ex-Mayor Quincy, representing the People's Legal Security Company; Secretary Henry Abrahams of the Central Labor Union, International Organizer Frey, Vice-Consul of the Painters' Union, Secretary-Treasurer D. D. Driscoll of the State Branch, A. F. of L., and Representative J. Frank O'Hare of the Printing Pressmen's Union.

LABOR NOTES.

The Label Committee of Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, is to distribute 10,000 match strikers, gratis, to-day.

All master plumbers in Chelsea have signed the agreement of Plumbers' Union No. 12, calling for $3 for an eight-hour day.

Mayor Hibbard of Malden has ordered Alderman Young's resolution, asking the co-operation of the Boston & Maine Railroad from Chelsea to Boston, to lay the tracks in Broadway, Malden, if the Chelsea Central Labor Union on November 9 will be Secretary-Treasurer D. B. Driscoll and Vice-President Edward Cullen of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., James A. Finch of Typographical Union No. 13, and Secretary Henry Abrahams of the Boston Central Union.

An eight-hour smoke talk will be given by the Book and Job Branch of Typographical Union, No. 13, next Friday evening, in Mercantile Hall, No. 9 Elm street.

The Ware Earners' Club, formed for the purpose of pushing the candidacy of Fred L. Kinsley of Ashburnham, has been organized at the Central Labor Union headquarters, No. 987 Washington street.

LABOR MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

New Stationary Firemen's Union, St. Andrew's Hall, Wells Memorial Building, 987 Washington street.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union, Blatchford Hall, Wells Memorial Building, 987 Washington street.

Gold Beaters' Union, No. 724 Washington street.

Team Wagon Drivers' Union, 1214 Washington street.

Papermakers' Association, No. 734 Washington street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

BABIES ON FIRE

With burning, itching, scaling, crusted humors, instantly relieved and speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP and gentle applications of CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great Skin Cure, when all else fails.

Liquozone Free

Any such person who has never used Liquozone should write The Liquozone Company, 438-440 Wabash Ave., Chicago. They will send you an order on their druggists for a 50-cent bottle free, if you state the disease to be treated.

The Absolute Purity of

BENSDORP'S

cannot be questioned. It's double strength.

The Cocoa with the YELLOW WRAPPER.

THAT'S BENSDORP'S.

All Grocers

BENSDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA AMSTERDAM-HOLLAND

The Best Cocoa for Cooking

IN PLACE OF CAKE CHOCOLATE

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON THEATRE

LAWRENCE McCARTY.... Lessee & Manager

PRICES 25-35-50-75 and $1.00

MATINEE TO-DAY

LAST WEEK

OF THE GREATEST OF ALL NEW ENGLAND PLAYS

THE OLD

HOMESTEAD

FAMOUS DOUBLE QUARTET

LAST MATINEE SATURDAY

NEXT MONDAY

ONE WEEK ONLY

GEO. PRIMROSE

AND HIS BIG

MINSTREL COMPANY

The Largest and Best in the World.

Election Returns next Tuesday night

BEST SEATS $1.00

6—Musical Cuttys—6

One of the Best Musical Novelties in Vaudeville Heads Mr. Keith's Variety Program This Week. The Surrounding Show Includes

Marshall P. Wilder	Five Mowatts
Lew Sully	Ryan and Richfield
Jewell's Manikins	Reiches's Dogs
Augusta Glose	Pantzer Trio
Shungopavi	Chamberlains
Armstrongs	Farrington & Clarion
Chadwick Trio	Kinetograph

COLONIAL THEATRE

LAST WEEK

TONIGHT at 8

CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents

Fritz Scheff

IN THE COMIC OPERA

MLLE. MODISTE

By Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom

The Gilbert & Sullivan of America—Journal

Next Week—Tue. Sat. at 2

Nov. 6—THE PRODIGAL SON

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CASTLE SQ.

Down-Town Office, 15 Winter St.

TODAY at 2 and 8 P. M.

First Shakespearian Production

Much Ado About Nothing

Prices: 10c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.

Monday, Nov. 6—Gillette's SECRET SERVICE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Evenings at 8

Eves 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c.

Next Week—For His Brother's Crime

POP CONCERTS!

Langham Hotel 1718 Washington St

ADMISSION FREE.

Every evening except Sunday, from 8 to 11, in our handsome new cafe. Orchestral and vocal music. Refreshments served.

This elevated to Northampton st., 6 min. from Dartmon St.

COLUMBIA

MINE'S "BOHEMIANS" Burlesquers

PROMENADE ALLOWED | Daily Mats. 25c

Joy Line

—TO—

New York

REDUCED RATES

Special Excursion Wednesday, Nov. 8. For information, R. D. Pitts, Agt., 305 Congress st.

BOWDOIN SQUARE THEATRE

Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 7:

THE WORLD

Any Seat in the House 25c.

NEXT WEEK—DRIVEN FROM HOME.

PALACE

Cracker Jack Burlesquers

PRICES 10—20—30

TO HIS FRIENDS

MORAN

FITZGERALD AND DONOVAN

No candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor can afford to antagonize John B. Moran, candidate for District Attorney, without proving himself a friend of city hall grafters and legislative grafters. Moran is exposing and fighting grafters and bribers nightly in crowded halls. All grafters and bribers are opposing him. All honest men and all honest candidates are with him.

Sughrue's election guarantees immunity to grafters, because he will not act except after lower court proceedings.

Moran's election guarantees immediate investigation and prosecution of grafters, upon information through the press or through private sources, without waiting for lower court proceedings.

Hear him at eight o'clock P. M. at Roughan Hall, Charlestown (to-night), Wednesday, Nov. 1st; at Music Hall, Fields Corner, Thursday, Nov. 2nd; at Dudley St. Opera House, Friday, Nov. 3d; and at Granite Hall, Chelsea, Monday, Nov. 6th.

JOHN B. MORAN,

455 Columbus Av., Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE

Charles Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Managers

Evenings 8 Sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2

THE LION AND THE MOUSE

By CHARLES KLEIN

2d WEEK began with large attendance, demonstrating without any question the unqualified success of this play.

Management GRACE ELLISTON AND Henry B. Harris EDMUND BREESE

MAJESTIC THEATRE

MATINEE TO-DAY at 2

Not a Dull Moment From First to Last. Appeals Strongly to Every Body.

"A Mighty Good Play. Hate now to see it Ended and Going Again. Well known Players."

AS YE SOW

NEXT SUN., POPULAR CONCERT

TREMONT THEATRE

TWO WEEKS OPERA SEASON

Mr. Henry W. Savage's

English Grand Opera Co.

THIS WEEK—Tonight, RIGOLETTO; Thurs. Eve. and Sat. Mat., FAUST; Sat. Eve., LA BOHEME; Sun. Eve., FAUST. German operas at 7:45.

NEXT WEEK—Mon. Eve., Tues. and Wed. Mats., MARTHA; Tues. Eve., LA BOHEME; Wed. Eve., FAUST; Thurs., AIDA; Fri. Mat., LOHENGRIN; Sat. Mat., RIGOLETTO. Yuletide at 7:30 and 1:30.

Rush Seats, Second Balcony, 50c.

HOLLIS ST. THEATRE

ISAAC B. RICH.... Proprietor and Manager

Evenings at 8. Only 10. Saturday at 2

THIS WEEK—Last Week of the Season

MR. HENRY E. DIXEY AND

London Lyric Theatre Company

In the Light Romantic Operetta,

THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC

Steamers Frank Jones and Kennebec.

Tonight—Matinee Tomorrow

Mats. Tues. Thurs., Sat. at 2

H. Wonde Presents

Queen of the Highbinders

Next Week—The Little Satire Boys.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Today Last 2 Performances 2 & 8

THE UNFORESEEN

Second Balcony for Ladies Only. Next Week—Two Little Satire Boys.

BOSTON to New York $1.75 TROLLEY and BOAT

Via Train and Boat $2.20

Steamers Frank Jones and Kennebec.

Orchestras on Board Steamers

Tickets and Staterooms For Sale Only at

VAN'S TICKET OFFICE,

225 Washington St.

"THE NEW LINE"

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS! SEASON EXTENDED!

Greatest Attraction Coming Boston

BRITT-NELSON FIGHT

Taken at Roughan Hall, Sept. 26.

LAST FOUR DAYS

Matinees Today and Saturday. Three Performances Daily. 10, 2:30 and 8.

GLOBE Evening Prices 25—50—75

Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mats. 25

A Musical Comedy Sensation **ME, HIM AND I**

With Sullivan, Watson and Wilbur.

Hon. Sam Scratch, Mayor of Hayseed, Mo.

Next Week—Sam Devere's Own Show.

MECHANICS BUILDING

ROLLER SKATING

FULL MILITARY BAND

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON

Rink Closes SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

ADMISSION, 15c. W. A. FARNHAM, Mgr.

HOWARD TODAY 10 TO 11 P. M.

The Howard Burlesquers, a powerful group of artistic organizations, in the two-part comedy, "Would You?" Geo. B. Alexander, Myles McCarthy & Co., Wills and Hassett, Mellan and Cahill, Cherry and Bates, al Carleton and other novelties.

LYCEUM CITY SPORTS

Today 2:15 & 8. Overflow Seat 25c., Tod. 50 Cts.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

The Old Engineer and the "Slip of the Wheel"

He Had Thought His Education Was Finished, and Idleness Stared Him in the Face

A man came into the office of a school which teaches mathematics and many other things by correspondence. He was white-bearded, bent, and plainly worried. He looked about hesitatingly and addressed the man in charge.

"Can you teach me to figure the 'slip of the wheel?'" he said. "I've got to learn it right away."

His question needs a little explaining. When a steamboat is moving there is a theoretical speed at which she ought to go during each revolution of the propeller—called by engineers the "wheel."

Practically she goes more slowly than this theoretical speed, because of the resistance of water, tides, currents and wind.

By learning from the captain's log the exact number of miles traveled, and comparing that distance with the number of miles theoretically traveled as shown by the engine's revolutions, it is possible, and not tremendously difficult, to figure the exact percentage of lost energy in each trip.

"I want you to keep my name a secret," the old man went on, "because if my company heard of this I might lose my job. I am sixty-six years old, and the chief engineer of one of the biggest freight boats that runs out of Boston. I have been an engineer forty years and a chief for nearly thirty.

"They have just made some new rules in our office, and I have a report to make out at the end of every trip.

"It shows how much coal I burned, and how much steam I got out of it, and a lot of other things that I can do all right.

"But among other things it says 'Give the percentage of slip of the wheel.' I can't do that. I don't know how. And if I confess it they'll think the old man isn't good enough to hold his job.

"I can get out of an engine all the speed there is in it. I have nursed a crippled engine through a Gulf storm.

"I have spliced a propeller shaft with the seas running forty feet high.

"I can superintend the mending of any part of my machinery when it breaks a thousand miles from a machine shop. But I don't know much about book figuring, and here, at my age, I've got to learn to figure the 'slip of the wheel' or some young whippersnapper with more education is coming along and get my job."

The old engineer went to studying. It was hard, because at sixty-six it is hard to learn, especially if one is forty years out of the habit of learning.

For several trips the people at the school did his figuring for him, until he was able to do it himself.

And after that he continued to study mathematics, laboriously, slowly, haunted constantly by the fear that some new rule would throw him out of the position for which he believed himself perfectly fitted.

It was a terrible thing for the old man to learn that times had changed, and that he had **DROPPED BEHIND THE TIMES.**

This isn't an unusual sort of incident. It happens daily in every branch of business, in the shop, in the office, in the store, in the profession.

There is a lesson in it for every man. The old engineer believed he was the equal of any man in his trade.

He suddenly awoke to find he had been distanced. The awakening was more than painful; it was pathetic.

Ex-Governor Bates, in an interview on secrets of success in last Sunday's BOSTON AMERICAN, said this:

> **"In any and every field of endeavor that man who regards his education as finished—who says he has learned all there is to know in his trade or profession—soon sees the rearmost lights of the passing procession."**

That is the lesson of the old engineer and the "slip of the wheel."

Keep ahead of your procession if you can—AT LEAST KEEP UP WITH IT.

NEVER STOP ADDING TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE. NEVER KNOW IT ALL.

Lessons in Municipal Ownership

XVII.

The Telephone Tax on Business

By Prof. Frank Parsons

THE Bell telephone rates are too high, very much too high, more than double what they ought to be.

This has been proved again and again by independent and co-operative exchanges, and by records of public systems.

In Baltimore the Bell was charging $125 a year for a business 'phone and $100 for a residence. The independents put in a system at $48 business and $36 residence for direct unlimited service, and made a profit at that.

In Philadelphia the Bell charged $160 business and $130 residence. The independents made rates of $80 and $48 and the manager told me last time I saw him that the profit was very satisfactory indeed.

In Rochester the Bell charged $125 and $64. The independents came in with $48 and $24, took nearly the whole business away from the Bell, and made 8 per cent. dividends on the stock, which was all water according to the statement of an independent manager in another city who was on friendly terms with the Rochester independent company.

In Cleveland the independents make rates of $48 and $30 against $82 and $60 for the Bell, and I learned from the manager a few weeks ago that the independents have 10,150 business and 8,750 residence 'phones, including secondary connections at reduced rates—a total of 18,900 'phones, on which the receipts average $31 per year and the cost $17, including all but interest, leaving $14 per 'phone, which is a large profit on the investment.

The woods are full of facts pointing the same way.

The following table brings vividly before the eye a few of the contrasts between the independents' rates for direct unlimited service and the Bell rates for the same service before the independents came in:

	Business phone. Independent	Business phone. Bell, ent.	Residence phone. Independent	Residence phone. Bell, ent.
Philadelphia	160	90	130	48
St. Louis	120	60	90	36
Indianapolis	72	40	48	24
Cleveland	82	48	60	30
Buffalo	125	48	90	36
Rochester	125	64	48	36

*Four-party line measured service, Bell, St. Louis.

Clearly the Bell interests are in the habit of making rates at least twice too high. Perhaps they see double when they look at the costs. There are some people who see double, you know.

In Boston the rates given me this morning by the contract department of the Bell are $102 business and $116 residence for direct unlimited service, with measured service rates based on a corresponding scale of charges, using the five-cent call with a guarantee running down to $30 a year for a 'phone on a four-party residence line.

An independent company started in to reduce these rates and the manager assured me that they could be cut in two and still leave a good profit. But the company did not have capital enough to fight the Bell interests in their home stronghold and sold out to the New England Telephone Company.

There is plenty of evidence outside the independent lines.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., a few years ago, the Bell company was charging $36 for residence and $48 for business places, and declared they could not afford to reduce the rates—they always say that.

But a co-operative company was formed, each member putting in $50. Lines were built at an average investment of $45, and with 300 lines the cost per member for telephone service was reduced to 25 cents per month for a residence and $1.50 per month for a business place.

The operating cost was found to be $9 per 'phone year, and the total cost $15, including interest and depreciation.

(Continued in the Next Lesson.)

THE HALL-ROOM BOYS

THEY DO IT ON $8.25 PER

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SHINE 'EM UP GOOD'N BLACK, BOSS?
SAY FERD, WEARING TAN SHOES THIS TIME OF THE YEAR ISN'T IN THE BEST OF TASTE. LET'S HAVE THEM BLACKED. IT'S WORTH IT. THE SOLES ARE STILL GOOD
1
NO BILLS
RATHER!
LET'S GO IN HERE IN CASE ANY OF OUR FRIENDS COME ALONG. IT MIGHT BE EMBARRASSING IF THEY CAUGHT US
2
OH THERE GOES MY DOGGIE. COME HERE YOU LITTLE WRETCH!
POST NO BILLS.
3
HEAVENS! WHAT'S UP NOW. ONE CAN'T HAVE A MOMENTS PEACE!
4
PUT IT ON GOOD'N BLACK MY BOY.
HOW ARE WE GOING TO GET HIM?
HERE'S AN OPENING GIRLS!
5
HELLO PERCY. WHAT ARE YOU DOING? BLACKING UP YOUR TAN SHOES?
6

They Have Their Tan Shoes Brought Up to Date.

JUST KIDS

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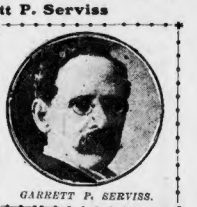
"Say, Jimmie, we is first cousins, ain't we?" "Yep, an' some day you'll remind me of it jest onct too often—see?"

"Johnnie Tinkum, tell the class what happens to little boys that smoke cigarettes." "Yuffin' happens to him 'cess der pas find it out, an' den dey git licked."

Why Japan Is a Menace to Europe

By Prof. Garrett P. Serviss



GARRETT P. SERVISS.

THE conclusion that Asia was settled from America and not America from Asia, to which the investigations of the Jesup North Pacific expedition have led, is another striking instance of that most wonderful phenomenon in human history—the constant westward march of empire and civilization.

I have several times, in the AMERICAN and elsewhere, dwelt upon this strange tendency of mankind to go round the planet, by age-long steps, always in the same direction.

This tendency is so pronounced in all historic records that it might have served as the basis for a prediction that the result of the inquiries made by the Jesup expedition would be exactly what it has turned out.

If the conclusion had been that the influx of population was from Asia to America, it would have been in direct contradiction to all the teachings of the past.

But the conclusion, being what it is, we now see the circuit completed—America, before the dawn of recorded history, sends its tribes across the Pacific to Asia; Asia slowly presses westward upon Europe, with ceaseless conflicts of races and nations, until, urged by an irresistible impulse, Europe, in turn, leaps the Atlantic, and a new population pours in upon the eastern shores of America.

The story of the westward march of that population is the history of our own country, and to-day, as the rapid planting of American interests in the Pacific along the coasts of Asia show, the tendency of the spirit of civilization and of world conquest to overcome all barriers in its constant sweep from Orient to Occident, is as resistless as ever.

There is some mysterious principle involved here; some strange human inertia, which, as the globe revolves from west to east beneath our feet, causes our kind to drift backward against the rotation, and thus to circuit the world from east to west.

I do not at present seek to explain it; I simply call attention to the existence of the phenomenon. Indeed, as everybody knows, Bishop Berkeley long ago recognized it in his celebrated line:

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

It has ever been noticed in the growth of great cities, which almost invariably, unless local conditions forbid, tend to expand most on their western sides.

There are so many subtle influences affecting the human spirit that even in the absence of any known physical cause one may not unreasonably imagine that a law of nature, as cogent as gravitation itself, controls this phenomenon somewhat as the attraction of the moon controls the tides and causes a constant resistance by the waters of the sea to the eastward rotation of the earth.

In this law of human movement toward the West the real peril to Southern and Western Asia, and ultimately to Europe, from the rise of Japan is to be found.

Japan will only seek to push her conquests westward in Asia. Her maritime enterprise will be confined to the western shores of that continent. For her also the star of empire takes its way toward the setting sun.

In view of this, England has done well to pledge Japan to aid her in defending India, but treaties are no more than pebbles in the current of a tendency that appears to be as old as the human race, and as broad as the earth.

The "tidal friction" of future history will sweep Japan herself upon India.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP LEAGUE

Ward ..... City .....

I, the undersigned, enroll myself a member of the Municipal Ownership League of the city in which I reside. I pledge myself to use every honorable effort to bring about the municipal ownership of public utilities. I believe that city lighting plants to supply the needs of cities and of the citizens as well is one object to be attained.

The attempt now being made to elect a Legislature which will pass measures permitting the establishment of an electric railway monopoly in Massachusetts and granting exclusive franchises to a favored syndicate shows the necessity of a prompt and concerted movement for public ownership by all citizens, irrespective of party.

Name .....

Street Address .....

Cut this out, sign it and mail it to the Secretary of the Municipal Ownership League, No. 80 Summer street.

Both ways deceitful is the wine of power:
When new 'tis heady, and when old 'tis sour.
—WALTER HARTE.

Little Editorials from the People

WHERE CANDIDATE QUINN STANDS

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

During the last few days certain persons have been circulating rumors from corner to corner of Ward 7 for the purpose of discrediting me among my friends and injuring my candidacy for the House of Representatives in the coming State election.

As one of the two regular Democratic nominees for the House of Representatives I feel it is my duty to promote harmony and not dissension in the Democratic ranks. There is a splendid opportunity to elect our State ticket, and my entire efforts are being devoted to that end.

I have authorized no person to define my attitude on the bitter contest now raging, which threatens the disruption of the party, and enfeebles the chances of success at the municipal election.

I want the support of every Democrat in this sentiment I know that the good people of Ward 7 first desire my election, and will safely trust me to follow them in their wishes on the majority candidates. In closing I may be pardoned quoting Abraham Lincoln when he said, "One war at a time is sufficient." Yours very truly,

JOHN QUINN, JR.

GIVES HIS REASONS

W. R. Hearst, Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I am a constant reader of your paper, which is, in my thought, abundant evidence that I like it. I like it for its frank, manly spirit, as well as for its conservatism, for are not its columns open to all who will avail themselves of the opportunity to get before the public?

I like it for the character of the writers and the topics discussed from time to time in its columns. I value it for its news articles, which are equal to the best, but I value it for its advanced position along lines of social reform and on all matters of public interest more than all else. I like to keep in touch with the best thought of the day, and I find in the columns of the AMERICAN abundant material for consideration and reflection.

Let the good work go on, for it is only by persistent dropping that water can at last dissolve the hardest stone. My earnest desire is that success may at last crown your efforts in some, at least, of the great reform measures you so ably advocate. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Yours for the AMERICAN.

AUGUSTINE UPTON.

No. 48 Tudor street, Lynn.

STRANGE WHAT A DIFFERENCE A MERE MAN MAKES

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When Aunt Emily quotes Marcus Aurelius, her niece will not listen—

—but when Harold calls—

—she will let him read to her by the hour from the very same book.